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REICH SOCIALISTS URGE CESSION OF RUHR RESISTANCE

Germans, It Is Said, Being Prepared by Government for Radical Step

Democrats Accused by Nationalists of High Treason—New Taxes Irritate Farmers

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The banks of Germany have been forbidden by the Government to pay out foreign bills on cheques made out for foreign currency. This decree affects foreigners and Germans alike. In future, persons who, for instance, present a cheque for \$10 will receive its equivalent in paper marks at the day's rate of exchange. They may, however, deposit the cheque, but will only be able to draw in marks at the rate of exchange prevailing on the day on which they draw their money.

Persons who do not wish to change the total amount, but who are not in a position to deposit the cheque, because of traveling through Germany, will receive a cheque from the bank for the difference. Exceptions only will be made if a statement signed by the finance bureau can be presented, which shows that the bearer of the cheque needs foreign bills. The decree, however, does not affect deposits in foreign bills. Anybody therefore can deposit dollars or pounds in notes and receive notes back again, the object of the measure being to end illicit trading with foreign exchange.

Steps to End Passive Resistance
The first effects of steps which are being taken here to end passive resistance are beginning to manifest themselves. These measures are shaped to induce the population of the Ruhr Valley to declare that it is tired of passive resistance, thus making it easier for the Government to negotiate with France. At the same time it is declared that measures are being taken to prepare the German people, with the help of the press (probably only the Social Democrat press will lend itself to this) for the coming liquidation of the Ruhr conflict. The first step along these lines was apparently made by the Vorwärts, the Social Democratic organ yesterday, when it printed in full a report made by Tom Shaw, secretary of the Social Democratic Workmen's International, on the present attitude of the Ruhr population.

Now says that the labor unions and the Social Democratic Party leaders in the Ruhr district would be willing "to give up passive resistance tomorrow" if the French would guarantee the freedom of the workmen to work, the return of the expelled workmen, and the ceasing of further expulsion of workmen, and that production remain in German hands.

Reply of Pan-Germans

The Vorwärts adds that this report is worthy of the closest attention, since it points out a way by which the conflict might be ended. Within eight hours after the publication of this report, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, the organ of the pan-Germans, characterized the Vorwärts' move as a "stab," and openly accused the Social Democrats of high treason.

"The publication of Mr. Shaw's report in Vorwärts," the Tages Zeitung writes, "means that the Social Democrats believe that the time has come when they should take the initiative for solving the Ruhr conflict, while it is done in a manner which literally stabs the German defensive front. What is this isolated step by the Social Democrats other than subversion? If the Social Democrats, like us, are of the same opinion, then their attitude is the same as that of the revolutionaries in 1918. They knock the arms out of the hands of the German people. The German Government is in a most critical hour."

In the meantime resistance to the new taxes continues. From all parts of Germany, complaints of their heaviness are received here. The pan-German Pomeranian Farmers' Union recommends its members in a circular letter to provide themselves with paper which proves that they cannot pay taxes. "If the Government, nevertheless, tries to enforce payment, it will meet with resistance from every self-respecting farmer," the circular ends. The farmers continue to force up the prices of their products, which are now sky-high, thus aiding the Communists' agitation.

COAL MEN MAY FORM INSPECTION BUREAU

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 29 (Special)—It is learned here that a plan is being fostered by coal men to form a national coal inspection bureau, the chief aim of which is to place on a higher plane of business ethics the marketing of coal.

It is proposed to have at the head of the bureau such a guide as Judge Landis is to baseball, or Will Hays to the motion picture industry. The name of Francis R. Weddell, National Fuel Administrator, is being mentioned, although it is not known whether he has been approached. The bureau would have headquarters in a central west city, probably Cincinnati or Columbus, O.

ATTACK ON MOTORBOAT DENIED

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—The American High Commission today denied the recent report from Athens that Turkish soldiers had fired upon an American motorboat at Gallipoli, killing a man and wounding a woman.

Liquor Selling Banned by The Hague During Week of Festivities in Holland

By Special Cable

HOW prohibition is making headway in Holland was shown by Monday's decision of The Hague municipal council stipulating that during the coming week of festivities, in honor of Queen Wilhelmina's 25 years' reign, the selling of spirits will be completely prohibited. The motion toward this end was moved by the Socialists and supported by the Conservatives. Other cities are following this gratifying example.

GRIP OF SOVIETS ON RUSSIA SECURE

American Relief Administration Head Says Chances for Revolution Unlikely

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Russia's present Government is so thoroughly entrenched that there is little likelihood of a counter revolution there. Communism has vanished and in its place has come a tendency toward allowing private enterprise.

Foreign capital is needed by Russia, but that is not likely to come in large measure until the United States Government recognizes the Russian Government.

The land of the Soviet has plenty of food and will export about 2,000,000 tons of cereals.

These facts enlarging upon the interview printed Monday in The Christian Science Monitor were given today by Col. William N. Haskell, who recently returned from Russia, where he was in charge of the American Relief Administration.

Communism as it was first attempted in Russia, with every one giving all he possessed to the state and receiving in return all he needed, has passed as a failure, according to Colonel Haskell, and there is evidence on every side of better conditions.

He said that the Russian system of government was theoretically a representative one, but that the group in power has such a firm grip, there is slight possibility of a counter movement gaining any headway. Delegates to the Soviet Congress were said to be almost entirely of the choosing of this central group.

Apparently Contented

Mr. Haskell described the Russian people as apparently contented. They were not as well clad as in former days, but with every one in shoddy and not taking any thought for his attire, the observer saw no indication of dissatisfaction.

He noted an energetic effort on the part of the Government to develop Russia into a manufacturing nation, so that it would not be so dependent upon the outside world for manufactured goods. About 90 per cent of the population today was found to be agriculturists.

American capitalists holding concessions in Russia must "take their chances," according to Mr. Haskell. With the Russian Government unrecognized by the United States the private interests must depend upon the good will of the Soviets.

All foreign trade of Russia was said to be in control of the Government trade department, and while it was possible for foreigners to obtain concessions to operate in Russia on their own account, it was the desire of the Russian Government that natives take into the enterprises.

Although the ruble is virtually worthless, Mr. Haskell said the Russians were meeting the currency problem with a new medium, called "chervonets." This paper money was said to be backed by gold in the government treasury and other tangible securities held by the Government. The new money is exchanging with the hands of the German people. The German Government is in a most critical hour."

In the meantime resistance to the new taxes continues. From all parts of Germany, complaints of their heaviness are received here. The pan-German Pomeranian Farmers' Union recommends its members in a circular letter to provide themselves with paper which proves that they cannot pay taxes. "If the Government, nevertheless, tries to enforce payment, it will meet with resistance from every self-respecting farmer," the circular ends. The farmers continue to force up the prices of their products, which are now sky-high, thus aiding the Communists' agitation.

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ADDITIONAL LOAN TO CUBA INDICATED IN AUDIT OF DEBT

Financial Dependence Regarded as Leverage for Achievement of Political Reform

BY GARDNER L. HARDING
HAVANA, Aug. 22.—On the best authority I am able to state that the Cuban Government will be obliged this fall to ask for an additional loan from the United States, and that the banking interests are prepared to advance it. It is now clear that the proceeds of the \$50,000,000 borrowed last fall are at least \$17,000,000 short of meeting the immediate obligations for which the loan was contracted; and the then constituted commission for the examination and audit of the public debt is still adding to the claims. Cuba has a surplus this year of \$12,000,000; but the terms of the recent loan provide, in a way that gives them constitutional force, that this surplus, and similar ones to come, shall be used exclusively for the retirement of the debts of the Cuban foreign debt.

Coming so close to next year's election, the negotiations for this loan are going to present a pivotal point in the present Cuban-American relationship, far-reaching in all likelihood than last fall's or this summer's differences, which might be called tentative crises. When General Crowder returns, it will be his duty to foresee how far the strategic advantage of Cuban financial dependence on the United States can be made a leverage for fundamental reforms in public morality.

Improvement Begun
The reforms proposed in last year's loan, largely concerned with centralizing responsibility, auditing, and reducing judicial interference, have been observed. Repayments are being made to the entire satisfaction of creditors, as far as provided for; moreover, the treasury is on a business basis, and the Government is being run with surplus which shows, as a business man would put it, 15 per cent profit. And yet, the spirit of the reforms has been defiantly ignored. Cuba is more corruptly governed than it was in 1902, and as bad as in the worst days of José Miguel Gomez. Every road, every public utility, every branch of the Government, shows the prevalence of graft that is not only the denial of public decency, but is leading to the stagnation and ruin of civic institutions.

Comparison of Roads

To illustrate, there is the graft of oil-heated looters, resembling the Tammany aldermen who stole shamelessly from New York, but who gave to the people Central Park. And there is the graft of parasites, like the Cuban contractors, who built the streets of Vedado, Havana's most prosperous suburb. Here a section, the magnificent houses of which cost millions, is served by roads whose concrete has washed away at the first rain, leaving on a shore as lovely as the French Riviera a picture of shameless ostentation and venal greed, scarcely to be matched anywhere in the world. Just beyond, in the Al-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Champions Egypt's Cause



From photograph © Keystone View Co., N. Y.
Zaghlul Pasha

EXILE'S RETURN MAY THROW EGYPT INTO A NEW CRISIS

Zaghlul Pasha's Arrival to Coincide With Elections to First Egyptian Parliament

By Special Cable

CAIRO, Aug. 29.—Zaghlul Pasha is to sail from Marseilles to Egypt on Sept. 12 and will arrive on Sept. 16, thus reaching home after an absence which has lasted since he was deported to the Seychelles in December, 1921. The Nationalist leader still commands the fervid support and veneration of the majority of his compatriots and his arrival coinciding with the beginning of the elections to the first Egyptian Parliament may throw into a ferment the Egyptian political world which, during the past few months has been unusually calm.

Zaghlul is expected soon after his arrival to make a pronouncement of policy in circumstances which have completely changed since he was deported. His followers latterly have conspicuously lacked a leader and are suffering from internal divisions, which it transpires that his 20 months of exile have not mitigated his bitter hostility to all those who do not share his own views. The forthcoming few weeks may prove vitally important in Egypt's destiny.

Comparison of Roads

Zaghlul Pasha, a lawyer by profession, is the recognized leader of the Egyptian Nationalists. He is acknowledged to be the only man who succeeded in getting the masses to stand together to make demands on the British Government. His objection to the reservation in the treaty granting Egypt its independence made him the center of a violent anti-British agitation, which resulted in disorders. In consequence, he was deported to Malta, but was allowed to return to Egypt in April, 1921. This concession to popular feeling was followed by a series of outrages and toward the end of 1921 it was again decided to deport Zaghlul, this time to the Seychelles.

Growers to Withdraw Cotton

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A syndicate composed of the largest Egyptian growers, having already induced the Egyptian Government to intervene in the cotton market in the hope of forcing up prices, is now planning, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Cairo, to starve the market for the next few weeks.

ZAIMIS BLOC FAVORED

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Aug. 28.—Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier of Greece, in an interview with newspaper correspondents, expressed his desire to see Alexander Zaimis succeed in forming a national bloc. Venizelos refutes the idea that he has been asked to form a government. Apparently there is reason to believe that this hope is not long to be deferred and that America, true to herself and to her oft-repeated professions, is ready to take her stand in favor of this great experiment.

Mr. Harding's Legacy

Our late lamented Chief Magistrate, whose untimely passing still casts a shadow over all American hearts, has made this his testament to his fellow countrymen and it cannot be that they will fail in its execution. We cannot pretend that our wish so modestly expressed has brought matters to their present posture; but perhaps, on the other hand, the assurance of our continued approval and support will be not unwelcome to those upon whom responsibility for the Nation's course must now descend.

We may congratulate ourselves. I trust that the issue will be decided without regard to partisan considerations. Policies are often told, should end at the three-mile limit. If no disagreement exists, an agreement must, upon matters of foreign policy, it is a mere counsel of perfection to advise political parties to ignore it or to refuse a vigorous espousal of the cause of the people.

Both sides would be asked further to continue joint negotiations over the wage scale, on the understanding that any increases granted would be retroactive to Sept. 1.

The miners' contingent had in mind the idea that the Governor would try to force the operators to grant some sort of a wage increase, perhaps as much as 10 per cent, but were nevertheless inclined to regard the suggestions as inadequate to meet demands.

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UNIFIED WORLD COURT DRIVE URGED ON NATION'S LAWYERS BY J. W. DAVIS, RETIRING CHIEF

Forty-Sixth Annual Convention of American Bar Association Opens in Minneapolis With Encouraging Forecast That America Will Be Member of Court

Speaker Also Assails Malcontents Who Would Hamstring Supreme Court, and Sees Dry Law and Other Amendments as Will of the People

MNNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 29 (Staff Correspondence)—All Americans of whatever faction should find it possible to unite on the Permanent Court of International Justice, John W. Davis, formerly Ambassador to England, told the American Bar Association here today in his presidential address at the opening of its forty-sixth annual convention. Following the fundamental of the judicial settlement of international disputes, it merited, he declared, the support of "both those who feel that to support the court does not exhaust the present obligations that weigh upon the country, and those who take a narrower view of our national duty."

The adoption of national prohibition and other recent amendments "fairly represented the considered opinion of a majority of the American people," Mr. Davis said, in answer to the complaint that these had been put through by an organized minority. "I confess that I see little in current history to warrant this belief," he declared, "for though men may still debate the wisdom of a general income tax, of the popular election of senators, of prohibition, of woman suffrage it cannot be denied that each and all of these things came, not over night, but as the result of a long continued agitation in their favor."

Defends Supreme Court
Proposals to restrict the power of the United States Supreme Court, in passing on the constitutionality of legislation, were still uncompleted early today, but became of increasing importance as the time approached for suspension of operations. Upon proposals to furnish such maintenance men were tied up with a requirement that all of them be awarded the eight-hour day during the time of the suspension. Operators were holding out for an agreement that would give them conditions identical with those they have now, but a promise of pay adjustment retroactive to Sept. 1, should any better conditions be won at the end of a suspension.

Governor Pinchot will bring his intervention in the anthracite situation to a climax tonight. He called on representatives of the mine operators and officials of the miners' union today to meet him at 6 p. m. tonight, jointly, to hear and answer a compromise proposal which he has prepared in the endeavor to avert the suspension of operations Sept. 1.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, arrived here today to lead the miners' union group in conference with Governor Pinchot.

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FREE STATERS GAIN IN IRISH ELECTIONS

Incomplete Returns Show Decisive Victory for Pro-Treaty Administration

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—So far 21 Government party candidates have been returned, including six ministers, mainly by overwhelming majorities.

Six anti-treaty candidates have been elected and only two Labor, three Farmers and three independent farmers.

Labor's prospects are surprisingly small, although there may be surprises when surplus votes are transferred.

Eamon de Valera is reported to be going strong in Ennis.

Among the members of the Government who have been returned is James J. Walsh, the Postmaster-General. Countess Markievicz (Republican) was elected from South Dublin.

Incomplete returns indicate a decisive victory for William T. Cosgrave's pro-treaty administration. Complete returns will not be available for a day or two.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—Some days must elapse before the complete results of Monday's election can be published, says the Irish Times, adding that President Cosgrave and his colleagues have no reason to be dissatisfied with the returns already announced.

The Freeman's Journal asserts that the Government party has done better than even the most optimistic of its supporters believed would be possible, while the Daily Independent declares that the outstanding feature of the first returns is the enormous total polled by the ministers. This, the newspaper adds, discloses a desire to give unqualified endorsement to the Government program.

R. C. Barton, Republican candidate in Wicklow, has been defeated.

Sean McGarry, candidate from North City, Dublin, and Dan McCarthy, for South Dublin, both of the Government party, have been elected.

F. J. Duggan, Government; P. J. Mulvaney, Farmer, and David Hall, Labor, have been returned for Meath. Among the defeated candidates was John O'Kelly, a Republican member of the last Dail. Peter Doyle, Government, was returned for South Dublin.

Joseph McGrath, Free State Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, was elected for North Mayo.

BELFAST, Aug. 29.—While Free Staters in Ballybough, Monaghan, were celebrating the election of their candidate, Ernest Blythe, shots were fired and a bullet killed a youth named John Francis Conlon.

WOMAN ASSISTS IN BAR'S REPORT

Dry Law Enforcement Reviewed Before Minneapolis Convention

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 29 (AP)—The enlarging sphere of women before the American Bar is illustrated in the presence on the special committee on law enforcement of the American Bar Association of Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams. The committee reported at the convention which is in session at Minneapolis, today.

Mrs. Adams was formerly United States attorney, and at present is a member of the Legislative Committee of the Conference on Employment Agencies, and is stationed at San Francisco, Cal.

Associated with Mrs. Adams on the committee which rendered the law enforcement report were Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York, chairman; Marcus Kavanaugh, Charles W. Farnham and Wade H. Ellis.

Besides conclusions drawn from personal observations as eminent members of the American Bar, the committee have gathered interesting statistics on law observance. The report as it relates to the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is particularly optimistic, and quotes a statement by Palmer Canfield, Federal Prohibition Director, under date of June 15, 1923, which says in part:

There are many who state without recourse to figures, and without any analysis of facts, that law enforcement

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free open-air park show, auspices Boston Conservation Council. John A. Doherty Playground, Field's Corner, \$1.15.

Theaters
Keith's—Vaudville, 2-8.
Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (Film), 2-15, 8-15.

Plymouth—"Blarney Stone," 8-15.
St. James—"The Mountain Man," 8-15.
Shubert—"Ted Lewis' Frolic," 8-15.

Tremont—"Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8-15.
Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8-15.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight
WNAC (Boston)—8-30, children's stories, 9 to 10, concert, 10 to 11, orchestral selections.
WGB (Medford, Hillsdale)—7-30, lecture by the Scientific American, 8 to 10, vocal and instrumental concert.

WBZ (Springfield, Mass.)—7 to 11, "Farmers Helps"; humorous and musical numbers.

WGJ (Schenectady)—Silent.

WAFB (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WEAF (New York City)—7-30 to 11, vocal numbers and short talks.

WJZ (New York City)—7-30 to 10, musical recital and short talks, 10 to 11, Irish folk program, arranged by the Celtic Concert and Theater Guild of New York.

WOR (Newark)—8, "Heavy Oil Fan," talk by G. P. Shillinger of the Vacuum Oil Company, 8-15, Daca, International harpone, vocal selections, 9-30, songs by Anna Jones, soprano, 10, solo by Charles Kevin, tenor.

WRC (Washington)—7 to 11, children's hour; short talks and musical numbers.

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ADDITIONAL LOAN TO CUBA INDICATED IN AUDIT OF DEBT

(Continued from Page 1)

mendares section, perfect roads, landscaped in lovely parks, all faithfully and honestly kept up, reveal what the Cuban, as business man, instead of politician, tends to the world.

This graft is enfeebling and devitalizing, and this is what is the matter with Cuba, a country run chiefly by embezzlers, whose study is how to live without work. The spectacle of a municipal concession for a free children's playground, seized by a contractor, who charges 10 cents admission to a few dingy swings and sand piles, shows that nothing is too mean; and that of a bathing beach, the only good one near Havana, from which a property owner was evicted by two congressmen, who straightway charged the public \$1 admission to the seashore, shows that nothing is too flagrant for the prevailing political oligarchy to attempt.

School Conditions

A modern nation that passes 20 years without improving its school system—70 children out of 1,000 attended school for eight months in 1920, beside 60 in 1919, and what is estimated to be nearer 50 today—lacks something in force; and the fact that the youth of Cuba has again grown up just as illiterate as their fathers, and a little more so, in the generation since the Nation's liberty, and just as subservient to the terrorizing immunity of what may be called political morons, is one of the pitiful elements of the present state of affairs.

So it is natural that Americans here want to clean up this country, and put it on a business basis. Many Cubans would like to see it done, but here I must note the conclusion expressed to me by the best and most patriotic Cubans as well as by all the Spaniards were unable to learn was wrong after three centuries of inept and cruel greediness.

Need of Tutelage

Cuba, then, needs American tutelage; it needs, indeed, the Platt Amendment, but at the same time it

has been used in the past, for the betterment of the good of the nation and the world.

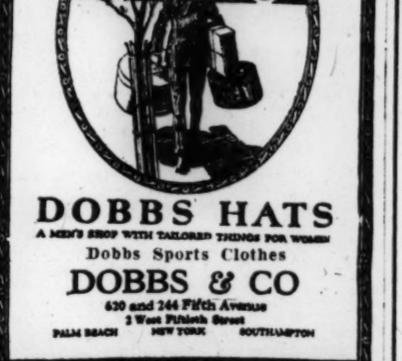
Expert Teaching Corps

There is much evidence that the studies that have been made in the last few years of the reorganization of education are now paying off in results. The objectives of education in the elementary schools are being better understood and more clearly and definitely fixed.

The year opens with a teaching corps of superior training. New buildings and new equipment will be made available at the beginning and during the year to thousands of children in Massachusetts. In many of these new buildings provision has been made for the development of the junior high school, a school organization which stands especially for holding closer attention to individual needs.

Most promising of all is a readjustment of the young people, and their elders, as well, to the changed conditions of education. We must not forget that the young people now in school are not of the generation that will recall in their minds the days of the Spanish War. Indeed, to many, even of grammar school age, the experiences of that war are only a matter of vague recollection, or of a story that is told. The educational institutions of the land have a very vital obligation to help the young to understand the past, to a realization of present needs and conditions and to a vision of the opportunities that the future offers them.

The youth of this country do not need to be put into any apologetic attitude toward the international policies of the United States. We have built in this country institutions suited to our requirements. We should use these institutions for our own good and certainly without detriment to the world. The schools will best help our future men and women to deal wisely with international situations by inculcating in them a devotion to American institutions and a determination to use those institutions in the future as they



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still needs most its own freedom; for only by changing the temper of the people can the infamous institutions which are tending to rule the country be curbed. General Crowder knows this perfectly; he has never encouraged the diminution of the free choice of this country's leaders, even though the electoral reforms so painstakingly introduced by the United States have been in every case worse than useless. For that reason he is trusted by the solid citizens of Cuba, who still think they can recover their country by their own efforts.

Attentive examination of every opinion available here about General Crowder leaves one only the more convinced that he has alienated only those Cubans whose personal interest is affected by clean government, and those Americans whose grievances he is powerless to redress. Behind him the "American" name is clean and disinterested. If fiscal and moral reforms are insisted upon, as they probably will be within six months, or less, the conviction of all true Cubans will be that the reforms are right. Amid the outcry that may ensue, no Cuban patriot will raise his voice; and if this be doubted, the way in which the Veterans have torn the Cuban flag off the Tarafa and lottery bills and revealed them as more or less direct plunder should convince Americans who are fortunate enough to behold it that the heart of Cuba is in the fight wherever honest men have a chance.

Censorship on Messages to Cuba Is Announced

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Commercial Cable Company announced today that messages to Cuba will be subject to censorship until further notice. The company added that it had been notified to this effect by the Cuban Government. No reason for the censorship was given.

The Western Union Telegraph Company said it had received no notice of a censorship. At the Cuban consulate in New York, however, it was

convinced of the unsoundness of this criticism, which was furnished in Springfield, Mass., 18 years ago, and it has been shown repeatedly in the schools of other cities and towns throughout the country since then. In 1905, in the attic of an old high school building in Springfield, sets of examination papers in spelling, arithmetic and geography that had been written in the fall of 1846 were found.

Exact duplicates of these examinations were given to the pupils in the tenth grade of the Springfield schools in 1906 with the result that the children of 1905 won far better marks than the high school pupils who took the same examinations in 1846. Since that first Springfield comparative test the same papers have been used in many schools and the results have been generally speaking the same.

Improvements Cited

In New Hampshire the average length of the school year has doubled since 1840. Our studies show that nearly all the improvements in school time to reading, writing and arithmetic as they did of this earlier period and, in addition, they are able to teach pupils studies which we hold are essential for modern living and citizenship.

The activities of the Cuban veterans' organization which has been holding many mass meetings in protest against the new railroad consolidation and other government measures, are said to have caused considerable anxiety in Havana.

Sugar Mill Owners and Planters Protest Against Tarafa Bill

HAVANA, Aug. 29 (AP)—A committee of the Cuban Sugar Mill Owners' and Planters' Association has presented a written protest to the president of the Senate, against the adoption of the Tarafa railroad consolidation measure.

The association alleges that the proposed law would enable a private enterprise to have complete dominion over Cuban commerce.

UTILITY STOCK ISSUE

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28—Central Light & Power Company directors have authorized the issuance of \$100,000,000 worth of stock to be offered at \$55 a share to stockholders to

order Sept. 10, to the extent of 15 percent of their holdings, payment to be made on or before Oct. 1.

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WOMAN LAWYERS' CONVENTION SYMBOLIZES PROGRESS AT BAR

First National Session for Purpose of Organization Meets in Minneapolis—Members in 34 States

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 29 (Staff Correspondence)—This first national convention of America's woman lawyers symbolizes the vast progress that women have made at the American bar within a half century. "In the last two or three years women have forged ahead in the law," said Mrs. Rose Fails Briss, editor of the Women Lawyers' Journal, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and then she quoted instances of woman lawyers earning annual incomes of \$50,000 a year. Other delegates told of associates receiving fees running into thousands of dollars. "Years ago," added Mrs. Briss, "the woman lawyers had a severe struggle to make living, but now they may charge large fees and get them."

This gathering is a New York enterprise, launched and directed by the Empire State's woman lawyers. It is not a big convention, but Mrs. Briss counted off-hand delegates from 14 other states, and there may be more.

South Well Represented

They are here from Texas, Mississippi, and North Carolina in the south, where last the right was given to women to practice at the bar, and from Colorado and Montana in the west. She said the District of Columbia is represented, and the middle west sends its delegates from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Kentucky, North Dakota, Nebraska, Indiana, and perhaps elsewhere. The east also is represented by New Jersey and Rhode Island. The association has members in 34 states.

Wholesome, pleasant is the impression the delegates give as they sit in session. "Mannish" clothes and freakish array are absent. There is not bobbed head among them. There are girlish lawyers and gray-haired lawyers. Their president strikes a note of austerity in her garb and her speech. She is reported to be the only woman admiralty lawyer in America, commanding, moreover, a yearly stipend as large as the President of the United States used to get, and she evidently has earned her distinction.

Many of the members are motherly-looking women, many in fact are mothers. An outstanding figure is Mrs. Kate Pier, who, according to the legal editor is the most elderly woman lawyer in the United States. She took a seat in the front row yesterday afternoon to listen attentively to the addresses of William H. Taft, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, and George W. Wickenshaw. Mrs. Pier came up from Milwaukee and two of her three lawyer daughters came with her.

Poly's Girl's Achievement

"I took up the law to help women," declared another lawyer mother at yesterday's luncheon. "I'm going to get my second law degree soon." She made a brilliant address, this little Nebraska woman, Mrs. Margaret Carnes of Lincoln, winning applause that only reluctantly died out. "Stick-to-itiveness" drew her emphasis, and that seemed to sound a popular tone among her listeners.

Fascinating stories of achievement are related out of convention. Mrs. Briss spoke of a Polish wif that had chanced to hear of these being such things as women lawyers in the United States. She was then friendless and in an institution, but she clung to that possibility for her own, pinched her meager way through her schooling, set up an office near a women's night court whence came all sorts of cases, and now has established herself in a good practice, and has bought a flat building in New York. Mrs. Briss continued:

Mrs. Anna M. Kroszak, our corresponding secretary in New York, was another Polish immigrant. She resigned her position as Assistant Corporation Counsel in New York City to become head of a labor trades legal bureau in New York. This tiny little woman is handling the organization law work for 70,000 union men—carpenters, machinists, riveters and many others. I understand her salary is \$8000 a year.

Some women are specializing in the law, but they go into general practice usually at the start, taking whatever comes along.

Women are being appointed continuously by the courts as referees, in receivership cases, in bankruptcy and guardianships. Many others are being appointed to public positions.

An Organization Convention

This first national gathering is essentially an organization convention. Consequently, more than usual interest attaches to the initial reports presented. Legislation affecting women was touched on in the report of Mrs. E. Jean Nelson Penfield of New York, chairman of the committee on uniform state laws. Her report was adopted. She said:

The committee calls the attention of the convention to the legislative work being done by such organizations as the National Woman's Party and the League of Women Voters in respect to

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wiping out the remaining sex inequalities in the laws of the states and Nation.

While your chairman confesses that she does not feel an keener thrill for its object—equal equality regardless of its need or advisability and is personally convinced that there is grave cause for the which have arisen over the advocacy of certain forms of legislation, welfare legislation for women, common sense feels that the legal profession should make closer study of these measures than they apparently have, and should use their steady influence to direct the ship of state in the same and safe channels.

If our woman lawyers do not take the lead in supported places in the cause and the west, put aside your sections of lands, cease to argue you are interested only in the laws and the progress of women lawyers in your own state and in your own association, and come aboard and lend a hand in your sister states to your sister women. We need you. Your American lawyer needs the co-operation and encouragement of her sister lawyers.

Paying tribute to the woman pioneers at the bar, Mrs. Briss named among others Phoebe Cousins. "The first woman lawyer admitted to study in a law college in this country, in 1869."

Marion Gold Lewis of New York, recording secretary, reported that during last year every effort had been made by the executive board of the parent organization to obtain positions for the young graduates "who find the greatest difficulty in securing clerkships in law offices."

UNIFIED WORLD COURT DRIVE URGED ON NATION'S LAWYERS BY J. W. DAVIS, RETIRING CHIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

pressing upon the world by precept and by example.

We have in the sight of all men constantly professed the Clericalism that "there are two kinds of our station, and glow with zeal to fill our place as becomes our station and ourselves; one suited to action and our services, the other to quiet contemplation and peacefulness." As far as the judicial settlement of international disputes and upon this institution, the Permanent Court, now in being, all Americans are agreed. Our fathers—those who feel that to support the court does not exhaust the present obligation that weigh upon the country and those who take a narrower view of our national duty—should find it possible to unite.

Conflict of Opinions

Even so, the most robust optimists cannot conceal the fact that opinion on the subject is not to be unanimous. Those who are astute in opposition are ready with reasons as numerous as the autumn leaves of Vambroso. On the one hand we are told that there is no power in the court to enforce its decree and only a court equipped with the might of superior wealth can make a moment of success while at the same moment another warns us in solemn tones that the United States will doubtless be called upon to contribute money, soldiers and sailors to the cause of justice.

Again it is said that the creation of a court must await a codification of the rules of international law, failing which the court will be without ruler or compass; yet on the other hand it is asserted that if we submit to the court it may reasonably decide against us under existing rules of international law.

Another objects that the presence of an American judge upon the tribunal is a mere accident dependent upon the suffrage of the voting nations; although he secures the confidence of the entire world, he is not entitled to be considered a member of the international community. Insists with some disregard both of law and geography that in joining the court we shall arrogate to ourselves the right to sit at Geneva, and dictate law to Europe. This suggestion will no doubt perplex the court in its chambers at The Hague, since, even granted adherence, it may prove unwilling to delegate to us the function of writing its opinions.

At some stage of the debate we shall hardly escape heated reference to the impairment of sovereignty or the survival of independence, until the zealous friends of the court, who see in all that is needed to establish a régime of lasting peace will contribute little more real light to the discussion than those bitter opponents who think it powerless for good. Nor can those fatigued by their labors, heard with a sincerity that need not be imagined, begin and usually end by discrediting any form of international com-

petit.

Invoiced Self-Confidence

If we cannot have faith in the righteous purpose and good intent of the great mass of mankind, let us at least have more faith in ourselves. The thought is one that can be no better expressed than in the great words used by Burke, great because they bear the test of application to circumstances other than those which called them forth. Relying to himself, in the dark

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In her report as editor of the Women Lawyers' Journal, Mrs. Briss gave recognition to the relation of the press to the law, saying:

The press at large has a very definite place in our affairs, the affairs of law and the administration of law and justice. It is a great agent of the law, press passes on to the masses understandable news of what lawmakers are doing, of the working out or application of enactments molding the public mind to observe the law and to yield to it that deference that creates an abiding loyalty to the making.

Speaking of the periodical she edits, which was begun in 1910, she added:

Our little paper is today on file in practically every large college law library and in most of the other libraries, while we have many subscribers who are neither lawyers nor members.

I want to disabuse the mind of any

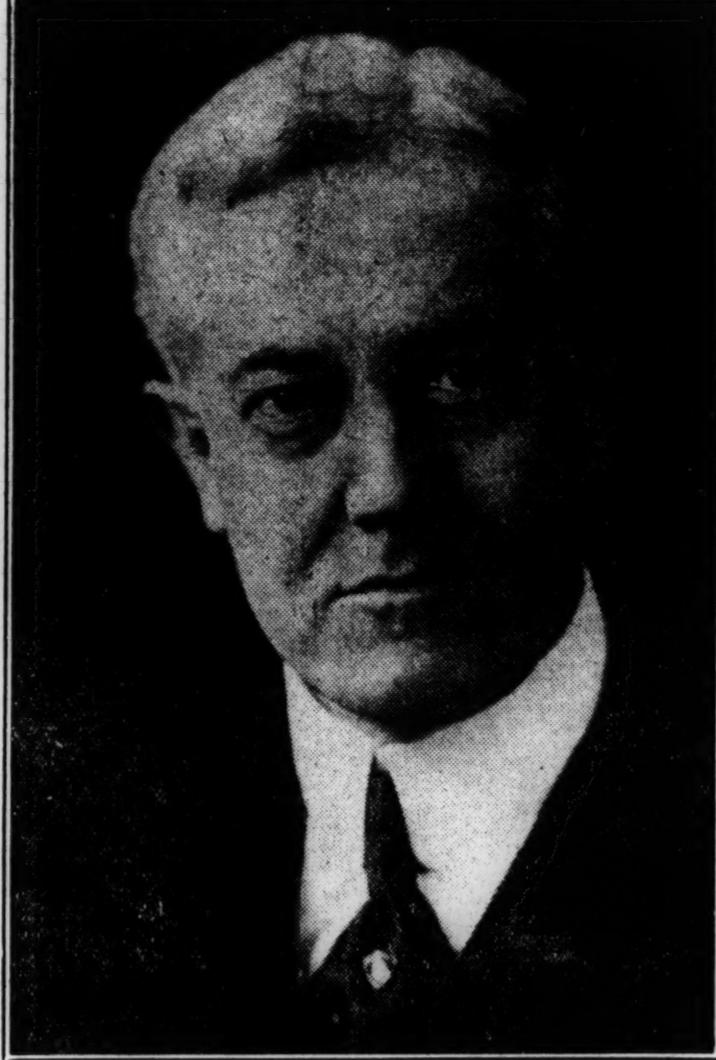
that thinks New York is trying to run away with the honor and glory of a national organization.

New York is giving, not taking.

Women of Massachusetts, of Illinois, of Indiana, of the south and the west, put aside your sections of lands, cease to argue you are interested only in the laws and the progress of women lawyers in your own state and in your own association, and come aboard and lend a hand in your sister states to your sister women.

We need you. Your American lawyer needs the co-operation and encouragement of her sister lawyers.

Jurist Avers America Will Join Court



John W. Davis

Head of American Bar Association, Formerly Ambassador to Court of St. James's

tions of treaties, Mr. Davis said in part:

Year by year, as our wealth and population increases, our influence expands, our interests widen, and our points of contact with the outside world increase. It is natural that we will be found necessary to regulate our foreign intercourse by convention and agreement, and greater and greater must grow our need for promptitude in decision, responsibility in action and continuity in foreign policy. So large a vessel as the United States of America is unsafe upon the high seas itself and it is likewise a menace to others unless it can answer to the helm.

Can it be truly said that our present system is adapted to that end? Can we shut our eyes to the proverbial jealousy between the executive and legislative branches of our Government, to the almost impossible of a unified party control over the two-thirds of the Senate, and the natural tendency of every legislative body to debate rather than decide? Since no party can hope to reply to a situation that is so complex and of such magnitude, the two-thirds rule insures a nonpartisan consideration of foreign questions, can it not be truly replied in the light of a century of history that we are much more likely to secure it by partisan inaction than by its own action?

Among speakers at today's session were Ralph Roeder of Marion, Ind., president of the Indiana Retail Jewelers' Association. Prof. Melvin H. Copeland, secretary of the Horological Institute of America; Miles P. Sheldon, vice-president of the Babson Institute, Babson Park, Mass.; George C. Lunt of Greenfield, Mass., and P. J. Coffey of Newark, N. J.

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BAR'S RED SCARE IS SHIELDED BY REDEFINING TERM 'RADICAL'

Judge Bruce Says Term Embraces Reds and "Native-Born Revolutionists and Misinformed Enthusiasts"

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—"The most dangerous of our radicals are our native-born revolutionists and misinformed enthusiasts," in the opinion of Judge Andrew A. Bruce, formerly Chief Justice of North Dakota, who has given to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor an interpretation of the criticised report on radicalism made by the Committee on American Citizenship of the American Bar Association.

Judge Bruce, a member of the committee, which is to submit the report to the American Bar Association convention, explains that the declaration that there are 1,500,000 radicals in the United States clamoring for a change in the form of government is not restricted to "Reds." It embraces, he understands, such groups of "native-born revolutionists" as desire to take from the United States Supreme Court the power to pass on constitutional questions and those who desire similar "radical" changes in the representative form of government set up by the founders of the American Republic.

'Radical' Defined

In his statement to the Monitor Justice Bruce said:

If the word "radical" as used in the report was intended merely to include the anarchist and the full-fledged Socialist, I believe that the statements as to the numbers would be exaggerated. As I understand it, however, the word was intended to, and properly did, include those who desire radical changes in the form of government, and to overthrow the judicial constitutional and representative system which our fathers unquestionably intended to create, and unquestionably created. It was with this understanding that I signed the report, and when the word is used I believe that the report states the facts.

Judge Bruce's statement follows the defense of the committee report made in the Monitor by Robert E. L. Saner of Dallas, Tex., committee chairman.

Mr. Saner stood firmly for the facts in the report, notwithstanding the criticism of Paul Hanna, associate director of the Foreign Language Information Service in New York City, who denied that there were anywhere near the 400 "radical newspapers with a reading clientele of 5,000,000 which the Citizenship Committee report set forth, based as Mr. Saner stated on figures and half research.

The trouble with Mr. Paul Hanna and with your article in the Monitor is that attention is directed and almost entirely

to the foreign-born. In my mind, the most dangerous of our radicals are our native-born revolutionists and misinformed enthusiasts.

Legal Revolution

I

Political Work to Predominate in Woman Suffrage Alliance

Welfare Problems to Be Left to Other Groups—Interest to Be Guarded at Geneva

By MARJORIE SHULER

Women's interests at the September assembly of the League of Nations will be guarded by a sentinel appointed by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. The alliance will concentrate attention on its own international program, and the relationship between that program and the work of the League of Nations, by having a meeting of its board during the assembly of the League. In addition its permanent sentinel, Miss Emilie Gourd, will watch the proceedings of all international groups centering at Geneva, including the League of Nations and the International Labor Conference in October.

It is an ambitious international program which the alliance is undertaking under its new president, Mrs. Corbett-Ashby of London. The work is to be directed from the headquarters in London in an old building fronting on Adelphi Street, just around the corner from The Christian Science Monitor office in Adelphi Terrace. Sitting at the big desk in her office, Mrs. Corbett-Ashby outlined the new policies which the national auxiliaries in 43 countries are pledged to carry forward.

Politically in Agreement

One of the main issues upon which the delegates split at the recent international convention in Italy was the inclusion of an ambitious welfare program among the activities of the organization. "I am convinced that we must place the emphasis upon political work," declared Mrs. Corbett-Ashby. "In the introduction of the welfare element there is danger of our becoming too diffuse. It was the feeling of the board of officers and the national presidents at their meeting following the last convention that no one replaces us politically, while many other international and national groups do welfare work. If we are merely to duplicate by taking up social questions, I think that such organizations would have the right to question our activities. There is another side to the question. We all are more or less agreed upon the political purposes for which we want to work. There is a wide difference of opinion as to welfare legislation, welfare methods and aims. As far as I am concerned, I shall endeavor to keep the emphasis of our work on political affairs."

Government Appointments

The activities of the organization in connection with the assembly of the League of Nations and the Labor Conference are already under way, as defined by Mrs. Corbett-Ashby, in an attempt to secure Government appointments of women as delegates or alternates for the two meetings. Through the auxiliaries in Germany and the United States especially, campaigns are being waged for the entrance of these two countries to the League. The other questions in which the alliance will interest itself before the assembly deal with the conditions of women, especially in the mandate countries. Through the national groups an investigation is being made of the selling of women for any purpose, including marriage, and the conditions of forced labor for women, including domestic slavery. At the Labor Conference, the alliance will interest itself mainly in urging the industrial inspection of women by soothsaying to the eye.

The collection of books numbering about 65,000 volumes is very valuable. The basis is formed by the collection of Abbot Francis Joseph Des Billons, French Jesuit who was summoned to Mannheim in 1762 by the Elector of the Palatinate. He had brought most of the collection from Paris where he had lived until the expulsion of the Jesuits. His collection contains early printed books, especially Latin classics, many theological books and

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French books of a secular character. The present librarian, Professor Oeser, was fortunate enough to discover several incunabula in the collection.

While the Des Billons Collection belongs to the State of Baden, the town of Mannheim possesses the rest of the library—a notable and valuable collection in itself. The municipal part of the library contains a considerable number of memoirs in English, French and German, early and first editions of Spanish works, such as Calderon and Cervantes, a large number of books printed at Mannheim, a collection of revolutionary pamphlets printed in the years 1848 and 1849, and a valuable Schiller Library commemorating the poet's prolonged stay in Mannheim during which his first play, "The Robbers," was acted at the Mannheim National Theater.

While a public library, containing mostly modern books on history, philosophy, literature, art and music, has been added to the old stock and is always open to the public. It serves as a connecting link between the present and the past and has attracted many new readers to the old library.

LABOR COUNCIL CONDEMS FASCISTI

SYDNEY, New South Wales, July 23 (Special Correspondence)—The Labor Council condemns the Fascist movement. Labor members are to be asked to move the adjournment of the House in protest against Sir George Fuller's reported endorsement of the Fascist movement. It was resolved, at the instance of the railway workers, that the council protests against the Premier's reported endorsement of the aims, objects, and strike-breaking theories of the Italian Fascisti, and the Premier of Victoria's approval, and expressed regret that the Nationalist Government should have imported ideas into Australia involving resort to violence and assassinations, attacks on labor newspaper offices, trades halls, politicians and municipal councils." Attention is directed to Sydney and Melbourne. Trust is also affirmed that the British Labor Party will protest against the knighting of Mussolini, and the workers are urged to prepare to resist the introduction of the Fascist movement into Australia.

The electors attended to this at last election by putting out Labor and putting the Nationalists in.

COAL TROUBLE SETTLED

SYDNEY, New South Wales, July 23 (Special Correspondence)—The coal trouble in the northern fields which never quite achieved the title of a "strike," but which, during the last few months has been vexatious and costly to all concerned, involving levies of \$40,000 on all unions, has been settled by the mediator, Mr. Joshi, the acting Premier. Eighty men whom the proprietors intended dismissing are to be retained in employment, but every employee is subject to dismissal, individually, on a fortnight's notice. The miners needed to leave the mines in an attempt to influence Mr. Crane, the local police magistrate, and to some it seemed to be an attempt to remove him from the bench or to another locality.

During a student's first two years at university or high school he receives no money assistance from the Self-Help Organization, as a rule. Instead, employment is found for him. During a student's last two years prior to receiving his degree he obtains his meals free—if this is a necessity, it being felt that the time formerly devoted to working should be given to study.

NUMBERS ON INCREASE

There are 120,000 students in Germany today, as compared with 80,000 before the war. In Berlin there are 20,000, as compared with 15,000. Dr. Scheel pointed out that the war has had an interesting effect on the proportion of students headed toward various professions. Political economy and engineering are drawing the greatest numbers, the latter perhaps in view of the fact that so much work

is done in Germany.

WOMEN TO HOLD CONFERENCE
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Prevention of the causes of war is to be the chief subject of discussion at the conference of international organizations, to be held in London in March, 1924, according to a statement issued by the International Council of Women. The board of officers of the council agreed on calling the conference at a meeting which it held under the presidency of Lady Aberconwy at the House of Cromar, Aberdeenshire.

The allegorical picture which decorates the ceiling was painted by Lambert Krahe, the founder of the Düsseldorf Academy of Arts. It represents Time unmasking Truth to the Arts and Sciences. Parts of it have been destroyed by fire, but in the center it is well preserved in color and design, so that the rest may be easily reconstructed.

The collection of books numbering about 65,000 volumes is very valuable. The basis is formed by the collection of Abbot Francis Joseph Des Billons, French Jesuit who was summoned to Mannheim in 1762 by the Elector of the Palatinate. He had brought most of the collection from Paris where he had lived until the expulsion of the Jesuits. His collection contains early printed books, especially Latin classics, many theological books and

in the shops is demanded, thus giving the students a chance to earn money while pursuing their studies. Philosophy and the arts show a decrease.

A hall is maintained in Berlin by the Self-Help Organization, which supplies meals to 500 to 600 students of all races daily. Seventy cots are available for German students. A hospice is maintained where from 50 to 80 students of foreign countries are housed and fed.

INDIA TO REMAIN WITHIN LEAGUE

Motion to Withdraw Introduced in Bengal Assembly Defeated

CALCUTTA, July 18 (Special Correspondence)—On the same day that the privileges of the public services were discussed in the Legislative Assembly, a Calcutta member in the person of Sir Devaprasad Sarphikari moved a resolution advocating India's withdrawal from the League of Nations. The grounds for this resolution were grievances alleged against certain ordinances passed in the mandated territory of Tanganyika and the ex-German islands in the Pacific. Sir Devaprasad referred to the Indian grievances in Kenya, to the manner in which India's representatives were selected for the imperial conference, in which Indian students were, it was alleged, debarred from entering British universities, and asserted a general determination to vindicate India's position both at home and abroad.

In Dresden, a committee of the German Self-Help Organization, the German Students Christian Movement, and the European Student Relief, giving facts to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the educational situation in Germany, as they see it from the standpoint of their work, pointed out that organizations are doing much to bridge the chasm between what students need and what they have. An American student, on the one hand, can purchase 100 meals at the student dining hall here for \$1; but the German student finds the price charged beyond him, because his means, or the stipends he receives for part-time work, have lost value with the depreciation of the mark.

In Dresden, a committee of the German Self-Help Organization, the German Students Christian Movement, and the European Student Relief attends to the general problems of administration, looks after the distribution of clothing, food, books, and money through its 64 branches in universities and high schools. One half the money used is raised by this organization within the borders of Germany. One fifth comes from foreign sources, through the European Student Relief. The rest is raised by various student bodies from entering British universities, and asserted a general determination to vindicate India's position both at home and abroad.

Unfortunately for himself Sir Devaprasad was wrong in his methods.

The motion was withdrawn after every speaker, European or Indian, had condemned the course which he suggested. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer contended that to withdraw was to insult the League of Nations, as indicating that it had failed. Mr. Joshi, who is a Labor representative, said that there would soon come up before the League the general question of the colored versus the white races. Several other Asiatic nations were members of the League. Generally speaking the sentiments expressed were that India had earned a place in the League of Nations because of the magnitude of the effort which it made in the war, and because it had fairly won its spurs of nationhood.

It would always be possible to bring up India's grievances—if they became really serious before the general meeting of the League of Nations. In the mandated territories at least—so said the Government spokesman, Sir Muhammed Shafiq, the law member, and Sir B. N. Sarma, the grievances were trifling, while grievances with regard to immigration into the dominions could and should be removed by negotiation.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS

There are 120,000 students in Germany today, as compared with 80,000 before the war. In Berlin there are 20,000, as compared with 15,000. Dr. Scheel pointed out that the war has had an interesting effect on the proportion of students headed toward various professions. Political economy and engineering are drawing the greatest numbers, the latter perhaps in view of the fact that so much work

is done in Germany.

BRANCHES SELF-SUPPORTING

The Self-Help Organization has on its governing council professors, teachers and public men, as well as student representatives, but the benefits are realized by students only. Each outpost in a university or a high school tries to be self-supporting. It busies itself with raising money by theatricals or by private and public subscriptions; it opens an employment bureau and finds remunerative occupation for students; it maintains dining halls, and in some instances sleeping quarters; it watches for needy cases, and it supplies money, food and clothing.

During a student's first two years at university or high school he receives no money assistance from the Self-Help Organization, as a rule. Instead, employment is found for him. Instead, employment is found for him.

By and by, up came Mr. Squirrel, all snowy around the overshoes, and blowy around the whiskers. His eyes twinkled, and his nose sniffed. The nuts smelt good, and he was happy after such a big day. He unwound his muffler and took off his overshoes. Then, while he sat in the big armchair and toasted his feet, he told Mrs. Squirrel all about everything.

"My! Such a day—such a day, my dear! I went all over the woods and no nuts, no nuts. Not a single one! And no supper for Sally Jane." I thought." (Sally Jane was Mrs. Squirrel.) "So I said to myself: 'Jonathan,' I said, 'you must move

around a little faster. There's a little squirrel at home, warming your slippers in front of the blaze. Now hustle along and find a nut for her.' But still, no nuts, no nuts.

"So, Sally Jane, I marched up on Woodcutter Brown's front porch, and peeped in the window. Mrs. Brown was sewing in the corner, and the children were lying on the floor painting pictures. I hopped up and down, but they didn't look up; so, finally, I tapped on the windowpane and rubbed my stomach to show how empty it was. And those nice little children ran and got the nut bowl and gave me some big nuts."

"Oh, Jonathan, how very brave you are."

Then they ate the nuts with butter and pepper and salt. When it was bedtime, Sally Jane turned down the two little beds in the side of the tree. She tucked the quilts into the foot, and hopped into her bed. Jonathan blew out the candle, opened the window wide open, and rolled into his bed.

"Such a big day!" he murmured, and fell asleep.

"Oh, Jonathan, you grow more brave and bold each day," said she, and she fell asleep, too.

The old moon looked in the window and smiled until his mouth touched his ears. And he laughed and laughed until he nearly fell down from the sky. For Jonathan wore a blue night cap over one ear, and Sally Jane had done her hair up in curl papers.

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DAVIS TENNIS CUP WINNERS

Year	Winner	Score
1900—United States	W. T. Tilden	5-6
1902—United States	W. T. Tilden	3-2
1903—British Isles	W. T. Tilden	1-1
1905—United States	W. T. Tilden	2-0
1906—British Isles	W. T. Tilden	2-0
1907—Australia	W. T. Tilden	2-0
1908—United States	W. T. Tilden	2-0
1909—Australia	W. T. Tilden	2-0
1910—Australia	W. T. Tilden	2-0
1911—British Isles	W. T. Tilden	2-0
1912—United States	W. T. Tilden	2-0
1913—Australia	W. T. Tilden	2-0
1914—Australia	W. T. Tilden	2-0
1915—United States	W. T. Tilden	2-0
1916—United States	W. T. Tilden	2-0
1917—United States	W. T. Tilden	2-0
1918—United States	W. T. Tilden	2-0
1919—Australia	W. T. Tilden	2-0
1920—United States	W. T. Tilden	2-0
1921—United States	W. T. Tilden	2-0
1922—United States	W. T. Tilden	2-0

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (Special)—Represented again by the four players who successfully defended the trophy in 1922, while the challengers are generally rated at not being as strong as the team which challenged last year, the United States will enter the Davis Cup tennis matches with Australia on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club next Friday, Saturday and Monday decided favorites successfully to defend the trophy, and thus give America seven victories in the 18 previous competitions which have ended since the cup was first offered for international competition in 1900 by D. F. Davis of St. Louis, present president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

While the way in which the individual players will compete in the coming series will not be known until 24 hours before each of the matches is due to start, it is practically certain that W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, present world's singles champion, and W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, present United States singles champion, will play the main singles matches for the defenders. Both of these players have represented the United States in all of the Davis Cup singles played since 1920, when they went to Australia and won the cup back for America. Neither of the players has been defeated in Davis Cup singles matches and they are leading the list of individual winners in Davis Cup competition with nine straight victories to the credit of each.

Who will represent the United States in the doubles is another question. Last year the then national champions, Tilden and Richards, will play the defenders, but they were defeated by G. L. Patterson and P. O'Hara Wood, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4. Two Australian players who are rated as stronger than the present challenging combination of J. O. Anderson and J. E. Hawkes, it may be, Tilden and Richards will give another chance this year, or Johnston and Tilden may play the doubles as well as the singles. They did this in 1920, the year they won the cup back from Australia, and they had to defeat a stronger combination than the 1922 challengers, N. E. Brooks and Patterson were their opponents that year, and they defeated them, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

The Australian pair has been defeated this year by R. N. Williams 2d and W. M. Washburn, the successful Davis Cup defenders in 1922, but Williams is the only one of this team who is eligible to represent the United States this week, so that the defenders will have to depend on some other combination. Possibilities of Williams teaming with Richards or with Tilden or Johnston do not seem very good and Tilden and Johnston or Tilden and Richards is the combination expected to take the courts.

Anderson and Hawkes will represent the challengers in the singles matches. Anderson is generally regarded as one of the strongest players Australia has sent to this country since A. G. Mulligan, and in this his prime he has a victory over Tilden to his credit secured in 1922, and it is expected that he will give both the United States and world's champion hard measures. Hawkes is not equal to either Anderson or Patterson, P. O'Hara Wood, one of last year's combination. He is a player of large experience, but should not prove serious opposition to the American defenders.

Australia also has two young players of much promise who may possibly get a chance to play in the singles, although this is not expected unless the question of which team will win the cup is settled before the third day's singles matches are scheduled to take place. Should the United States win three straight, it will be only that R. E. Schuster and L. D. Minnes, the Australian substitutes, will get a chance to play in the singles on the last day, in which case it is quite likely that Williams and Richards will represent the United States.

There are 17 players who have taken part in Davis Cup series matches who have taken part with defeat. Tilden and Johnston lead the list with nine straight and then comes the great British player H. L. Doherty—who won eight straight. One player was added to the honor roll last year, when Jean Borotra of France won the two matches he took part in. Borotra, who is captain and substitute on the American team, has won six of the nine singles encounters he has taken part in, while Richards has never played in the singles for the cup.

The records of Anderson and Hawkes for previous Davis Cup series show that Anderson won one tie and lost five for a percentage of .887, while Hawkes has won one out of five for an average of .200. The records of all players who have taken part in Davis Cup competitions since 1900 to and including 1922 follow:

Player	Country	Year	W	L	P.C.
W. T. Tilden	United States	1900	1	0	.000
W. M. Johnston	United States	1900	1	0	.000
H. L. Doherty	British Isles	1900	1	0	.000
T. M. Mavrogordato	Brit. Isles	1900	1	0	.000
M. D. Whitman	United States	1900	1	0	.000
S. S. Smith	United States	1900	1	0	.000
C. L. Winslow	South Africa	1900	1	0	.000
D. F. Davis	United States	1900	1	0	.000
G. L. Patterson	British Isles	1900	1	0	.000
M. Zemla	Czechoslovakia	1900	1	0	.000
Norman Peach	Australasia	1900	1	0	.000
Jean Borotra	France	1900	1	0	.000
C. V. Todd	Australasia	1900	1	0	.000
V. R. Wilding	South Africa	1900	1	0	.000
F. G. Lowe	British Isles	1900	1	0	.000
N. E. Brooks	Australasia	1900	1	0	.000
G. L. Patterson	Australasia	1900	1	0	.000
J. A. Anderson	Australasia	1900	1	0	.000
R. N. Williams	2d	1900	1	0	.000
R. E. Schuster	United States	1900	1	0	.000
D. F. Davis	United States	1900	1	0	.000
G. L. Patterson	British Isles	1900	1	0	.000
M. Zemla	Czechoslovakia	1900	1	0	.000
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G. L. Patterson	British Isles	1900	1	0	.000
M. Zemla	Czechoslovakia	1900	1	0	.000

NEW CHAMPION NOW ASSURED

Mrs. D. C. Gaut Eliminated
From Women's Western Golf
Tourney by Miss Wilson

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 29.—With a new champion made certain by the elimination yesterday of Mrs. D. C. Gaut of Memphis, Tenn., competition for the title of the Women's Western Golf Association tightens up in the second round of match play at Exmoor Country Club here today. Three former champions who survived, Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt of Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. Helen Jones of the English Country Club, and Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr. of Onwentsia Country Club should last through today's round also unless more upsets such as that of Mrs. Gaut occur.

The title defender was defeated 2 and 1 by Miss Virginia Wilson of Onwentsia, a newcomer. Miss Wilson had the turn 3 up with a score of 43, two under par. Mrs. Gaut won the next two but lost the fifteenth. They halved the seventeenth, where Miss Wilson won the match, and they played out the last hole for cards of 91 and 92 for the winner and loser, respectively. Miss Wilson today meets Miss Louise Forey, an invading favorite from Youngstown, O.

Another popular invader, Miss Miriam Burns of Kansas City, Mo., challenges Mrs. Jones today. Miss Burns had an all-sided victory, 6 and 4, over Miss Grace Kuhnert of Glenview, Ill., yesterday, while Mrs. Jones was eliminated another Kansan, Mrs. Thomas Elocck of Wichita, 4 and 3.

Other intersectional matches are provided for former champions. Mrs. Reinhardt of Dallas meets Mrs. Robert Bennett of Chicago, while Mrs. Letts faces off against Mrs. John Worley of Los Angeles. Mrs. Reinhardt yesterday defeated a local favorite, Mrs. E. E. Harwood of Olympia Fields, by the score of 5 and 4, while Mrs. Letts eliminated Mrs. E. J. Fleming of Beverly, 5 and 3. The summary:

Miss Virginia Wilson, Onwentsia, defeated Mrs. D. C. Gaut, Memphis, 2 and 1.

Miss Louise Forey, Youngstown, 2 up.

Miss Dorothy Higbie, Exmoor, defeated Miss Frances M. Dohle, Milwaukee, 4 and 3.

Mr. Edgar Stevens, Skokie, defeated Mrs. Homer Dixon, Indian Hill, 7 and 5.

Miss Virginia Pep, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. Walter Page, Midlothian, 6 and 5.

Miss Frances Halloran, San Jose, Calif., defeated Mrs. C. C. Russell, Milwaukee, 2 up.

Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., Onwentsia, defeated Mrs. E. J. Fleming, Beverly, 5 and 3.

Mr. John Worley, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Ernestine Pearce, Skokie, 3 and 2.

Mr. Melvin Jones, Olympia Fields, defeated Mrs. Thomas Elocck, Wichita, Kan., 4 and 3.

Miss Miriam Burns, Westmoreland, defeated Miss Grace Kuhnert, Glenview, 6 and 5.

Mrs. J. W. Taylor, Evanston, defeated Mrs. L. W. Mida, Butterfield, 1 up (21 holes).

Miss Leslie Hillding, Grand Rapids, defeated Miss Lucile Denesberg, Kalamazoo, 6 and 1.

Miss Dorothy Klots, Indian Hill, 7 and 5.

Mrs. Robert Bennett, Indian Hill, defeated Mrs. F. Jaffray, Minneapolis, 7 and 5.

Mrs. Harley Higbie, Detroit, defeated Miss Grace Konold, Westward Ho, 8 and 7.

Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt, Dallas, Tex., defeated Mrs. E. E. Harwood, Olympia

Fields, 5 and 4.

Mrs. Robert Bennett, Indian Hill, defeated Mrs. T. A. Kohn, St. Louis, 3 and 2.

PICK-UPS

THE exhibition game to have been played between the Boston Americans and Pittsburgh National at the latter city was called off yesterday on account of rain, but that did not prevent members of District 5, United Mine Workers, from paying their respects to Joseph Harris, the Negro boxer, at the Harris used to be a mine operative and is a great favorite with the workers in the Colored districts who have made him a recipient of a gold watch.

Manager William Killofer of the Chicago Nationals has drawn an indefinite suspension for his part in an argument with Umpire Charles Phelan in the New York-Cubs game two days ago.

G. H. Ruth made what is described as one of the longest home runs seen at Toronto in several years, when he drove the ball into the Bay, his fifth time at bat in an exhibition contest yesterday between the New York Yankees and the Maple Leafs. Doyle was pitching for the International League, and the plate Ruth drew a base on balls, was struck out by Summers, and reached first on a fielder's choice. Toronto won the game, 8 to 2.

New Haven gained a game on Hartford in the Eastern League race, which is one of the closest in the annals of the organization.

The Giants won seven and lost eight in their final stand of the year against the western clubs.

George Mogrige was batted hard, but lasted all the way through the game when Washington won from Detroit, the only contest played in the American League.

Just when it seemed as if the Braves and Red Sox were due for a repeat of eighth place in their respective circuits, they ran into some stiff competition, and today are about as far from gaining ground as ever.

POST IN TIE FOR LEAD
By defeating the Indians, the Browns usurped 17 to 7 in the six-inning game at McNary Park, South Boston, yesterday. The Boston Post baseball team came into a tie with The Christian Science Monitor for the lead of the Boston Intercollegiate Baseball League. The play-off details have not yet been arranged, but it is probable that the game for the championship will take place Sept. 10, on the field to be selected by both the Post and the Monitor. The batting of the Post was hard all the way yesterday, and in conclusion the Indians were the better players, who were able to obtain but three hits off Cooney. Shortstop Christie helped the winners out with some splendid assists. The score:

Indians..... 2 3 4 5 6 R HE Post..... 2 3 1 3 8 x 17 News Bureau..... 0 0 1 0 1 3 3

Batteries—Cooney and Pickels; Bemis and O'Brien. Umpire—Sheehan.

HOME-COMING DATE CHANGED
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Northwestern University has changed its home-coming date from Oct. 13 to Nov. 24, it is announced here by W. D. Scott, president. The change was made so that the celebration might be held at Evanston in connection with the annual football game. The University of Illinois game, which was originally selected, is to be played at the Chicago National League baseball park and would divide the festivities.

BROOKLYN BUYS TRIO
NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Purchase of Second Baseman W. I. Johnston and Pitcher G. Ollinger from the St. Petersburg Club of the Florida State League, and Pitcher D. McPherson from St. Thomas, Canada, was announced today by the Brooklyn Baseball Club.

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Paris

Paris, Aug. 29

DEFINITE instructions have now been issued to have secondary schools, when they reopen, go back to the classics. Leon Berard has scrapped what is called the modern course of study on the ground that it is found wanting. For 20 years a boy entering the Lycée could escape Latin and Greek. It was urged that proper development could be had by modern languages and natural science. Growing numbers availed themselves of the new system and the tendency was for the classics to disappear. The idea is now regarded as false and the coming French generation will be guided back to the older form of education. Beginning next month Latin and Greek retake their place in the curriculum.

♦ ♦ ♦

The technical reports prepared by Belgian experts on reparations are now published. There are three reports. The first enumerates German resources which could be utilized for the constitution of an annuity. It is asked what amount would be available after the balancing of the budget before the following sources: (1) the leasing of German railways; (2) the delivery of certain monopolies; (3) the delivery of coal. It is pointed out that railway tariffs have never been sufficiently raised in accordance with the depreciation of the mark, and that the expense of exploitation has been exaggerated. The Belgian calculation is that there could be an annual receipt of 1,000,000,000 gold marks from the railways. From tobacco 450,000,000 gold marks might be expected; from beer, 200,000,000 gold marks; from wines, 55,000,000 gold marks; from alcohol, 600,000,000 gold marks; from sugar 130,000,000 gold marks; from matches, etc., 55,000,000 gold marks; that is to say, a total of 1,530,000,000 gold marks. Receipts on account of coal are put at 340,000,000 gold marks. The grand total is, therefore, 2,870,000,000 gold marks.

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The second report proposes the creation of bonds of participation in German enterprises giving a right to 25 per cent of the net profits. It is estimated that the allied holding would be 250,000,000 gold marks. The third report inquires whether the German budget will not suffer. The reply is that in the early months of last year when the mark was relatively stable, the subtraction of receipts corresponding to the contemplated guarantees would have left the budget with a surplus of 1,000,000,000 gold marks. In normal circumstances, therefore, these receipts will not have any grave inconvenience for the German budget.

♦ ♦ ♦

The special committee appointed by the International Chamber of Commerce to study questions relating to the reconstruction of war-damaged commerce has held meetings in Paris and important discussions have taken place on the European situation with particular reference to reparations and inter-allied debts. In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Council of the Chamber, the committee is also conducting an inquiry into the trade of various countries with Germany, and the extent of German credit and investments abroad, with a view to obtaining data for the consideration of existing financial problems. The task of the committee is one of considerable difficulty, but it will have the assistance of 18 national committees in the various countries represented in the International Chamber.

Fred I. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, who is president of the committee, has recently returned from visits to Austria, Hungary, Belgium, England, Italy, and Holland and has presented to the committee a report on various aspects of the reconstruction problem, including reparations, international debts, international credit, depreciated currency, the question of unemployment and the difficulties with which various governments are confronted in their relation with the working-classes.

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A pleasant interest may well be taken in one minor matter of French life. It is the decision to publish little journal under the title of Crainquibille, Anatole France, whose story with that name is famous the world over, had to be approached for permission to use it. He readily consented and therefore his hero will lend his name to this new sheet. Crainquibille was, it will be remembered, a street vendor whose experiences with the law Anatole France recounted so sympathetically. As may be guessed, therefore, the publication will be the organ of the association of street traders who sell fruit and other commodities from open carts.

♦ ♦ ♦

The recent allegations made in France that England has signed a secret agreement with Spain respect-

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withdrawals is far greater than it was before the war. The deposits, which in 1913 amounted to 660,406,013 francs, reached 1,175,484,915 francs last year. For the first five months of the present year they amounted to 527,070,832 francs, or nearly double the figures for 1913. In addition, very considerable sums have been invested by the wage-earning classes in "national defense bonds," and it is, therefore, evident that notwithstanding the depreciation in the value of the franc, the total savings of the French people are at least equal to, if not larger, than those of pre-war days.

CORNELL STARTS SEASON SEPT. 10

Football Coach Dobie Faces the Task of Building an Almost New Varsity Line

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The call has gone out for the Cornell football candidates to gather at Schoellkopf Field, Ithaca, Sept. 19, then and there to meet Coach Gilmore Dobie and begin practice for the 1923 gridiron campaign. Notices to that effect have been sent out to every known football prospect and the management anticipates that every man who hopes to make the team or square his fall will be out in tugs on the very first day.

Cécile Sorel, the well-known actress of the Comédie-Française, by her victories over her landlord has brought into prominence a point of law which is generally ignored. She was threatened with expulsion from her luxurious home on the Quai Voltaire because her landlord wished to use the property himself. Mile. Sorel pleaded in the courts that the rooms were not merely her domicile but were the place where she practiced her profession. Under a recent act, tradesmen and professional persons cannot be prevented from earning their living at the will of the owner of the premises in which they practice their craft. This view was upheld by the courts which have extended her lease until 1927. The grounds for this decision are that it is customary for Mile. Sorel to hold rehearsals in her apartment. She produced evidence to show that she has recently rehearsed "L'Aventurière," "Marion de Lorme," "Tartuffe," and "La Dame aux Camélias." Therefore her rights are secured.

♦ ♦ ♦

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It is asked what amount would be available after the balancing of the budget before the following sources:

(1) the leasing of German railways;

(2) the delivery of certain monopolies;

(3) the delivery of coal.

It is pointed out that growing numbers availed themselves of the new system and the tendency was for the classics to disappear.

The idea is now regarded as false and the coming French generation will be guided back to the older form of education.

Beginning next month Latin and Greek retake their place in the curriculum.

♦ ♦ ♦

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CURRENT BUSINESS IN WOOL MARKET WITHOUT FEATURE

Trade Is Looking Forward to Colonial Sales in London— Keen Buying Expected

The wool trade of the world is looking forward to the opening of the Colonial sales in London, Sept. 4, and to the opening of the sales in the various markets of Australia a little later in the month.

For the moment, business is general dull, as might be expected for the last week in August, although the longer continued period of dullness, to which wool in the United States has been subjected has resulted in a steadily easing level of values for the raw material, with its nonconcurrent effect upon the allied markets of tops, yarns, and cloth. The situation in the market undoubtedly has been that the market for wool goods has been temporarily overproduced and the pause in operations in raw materials has been only the natural consequence of this fact.

Reports from the goods markets now coming to hand seem to indicate a more lively condition of affairs than was in evidence for some time past, both with respect to goods and to credits. Lately, there has been more movement in goods for the fall and winter trade, clothing houses coming into the market for fair-size lots of goods, although this action has been brought about in some measure by a reduction in prices, more or less in line with the falling prices for raw materials. The fact of increasing sales, however, shows that the market is not at the point of saturation, as many have believed to be the case, and, on the contrary, it would appear that there is a fair business possible at a price which the trade would find reasonable and so the wool market looks forward with increasing confidence to the passing of Labor Day, after which business in the lightweight sector, ordinarily, commenced to improve very noticeably and especially by the latter part of September.

Effects of Sales Abroad

The coming sales in London will offer some \$2,000 bales of wool in selling period of 15 days. Should this series open generally firm, or as some of the prophets of Bradford have predicted, at slightly higher rates, more especially on merinos, than the rates at the closing of the last London series, suspended June 9, then the reaction upon the market in the United States would undoubtedly be favorable even though the value of wools in this market might show no immediate appreciation.

Of more interest to the American trade, however, will be the opening of the season in Australia, because of the fact that the market for wool there will probably well maintain its position as the limits of the French buyers are concerned. France has been the chief operator in Buenos Aires during the last month, according to advice recently received, which say that stocks in the local market Aug. 21 amounted to 147 tons, compared with 543 tons on the corresponding date last year. The extent to which stocks have been depleted in Buenos Aires this year is further indicated by the fact that only 14,070 bales were exported in July, compared with 33,000 in the same month last year.

Continent's Buying

The Continent is expected to be a fairly keen buyer for wool, both in London and in the colonies. The recovery of the franc from the low point has led many to believe that the market will probably well maintain its position as the limits of the French buyers are concerned. France has been the chief operator in Buenos Aires during the last month, according to advice recently received, which say that stocks in the local market Aug. 21 amounted to 147 tons, compared with 543 tons on the corresponding date last year. The extent to which stocks have been depleted in Buenos Aires this year is further indicated by the fact that only 14,070 bales were exported in July, compared with 33,000 in the same month last year.

Alaska Railroad Revenues Expand

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Transportation revenues on the Government-owned Alaska railroad showed a remarkable increase during July over the corresponding month of 1922. The receipts jumped from \$48,000 in July, 1922, to \$15,000 in that month of 1923, according to a report today of the Inter-

advisable to list until the new certificates were available. Prior to listing, the London Stock Exchange requires full details regarding history and capital. These details are now in London, and will be filed as soon as the new stock is ready. It is understood, however, that new certificates will be delivered before the next dividend date.

Arrangement in London is to provide that the lists will call for the disposal of the stock remaining in the Dome treasury to the London firm of Hirsch, Stokes & Wilson at a figure to be fixed but understood to be somewhat in excess of the current market price. This remaining stock consists of 23,381 shares. At the current figure of \$55 this would swell the Dome treasury by \$18,655.

Large American interests in Dome refused to sell their own holdings, so it was decided to dispose of treasury stock. An announcement to this effect is likely to be made shortly by S. Baché, president. It is understood that Dome is likely to place this new money in a special fund for exploration work and acquisition of other properties instead of charging such outlay to earnings, as is done at present.

PACKER HIDES DEMAND LIGHT

Although Quality Best of Year Tanners Hold Off—Calf Skins Strong

The packer hide market is in rather an unsettled state. Buying is limited in actual requirements and prices are doubtless, by a reduction in prices, more or less in line with the falling prices for raw materials. The fact of increasing sales, however, shows that the market is not at the point of saturation, as many have believed to be the case, and, on the contrary, it would appear that there is a fair business possible at a price which the trade would find reasonable and so the wool market looks forward with increasing confidence to the passing of Labor Day, after which business in the lightweight sector, ordinarily, commenced to improve very noticeably and especially by the latter part of September.

Effects of Sales Abroad

The coming sales in London will offer some \$2,000 bales of wool in selling period of 15 days. Should this series open generally firm, or as some of the prophets of Bradford have predicted, at slightly higher rates, more especially on merinos, than the rates at the closing of the last London series, suspended June 9, then the reaction upon the market in the United States would undoubtedly be favorable even though the value of wools in this market might show no immediate appreciation.

Of more interest to the American trade, however, will be the opening of the season in Australia, because of the fact that the market for wool there will probably well maintain its position as the limits of the French buyers are concerned. France has been the chief operator in Buenos Aires during the last month, according to advice recently received, which say that stocks in the local market Aug. 21 amounted to 147 tons, compared with 543 tons on the corresponding date last year. The extent to which stocks have been depleted in Buenos Aires this year is further indicated by the fact that only 14,070 bales were exported in July, compared with 33,000 in the same month last year.

This inactive buying is remarkable, when it is considered that the quality obtainable is the best of the whole year, but as tanners are having a limited outlet for their leather, they are not inclined to buy, though the opportunity seems favorable.

South American (Frigerio) hides are quiet and prices steady, but the demand does not improve a break in prices seems imminent.

Country hides are hard hit. Stocks of Colorado steers are in large supply. The cows were offered at 10c, heavy Texas steers at 12c, and the Colorado steers at 11c, but few changed hands in July.

No rally is expected in the packer hide market unless leather conditions improve in both demand and price level, neither of which seems probable right away.

These sales of packer hides for the week ended Aug. 25 are reported:

Year	10,000 July-Aug. ex-gt nat steer	12c	19c
	8,000 July-Aug. sprng nat steer	12c	19c
	10,000 July-Aug. light nat steer	11½c	19c
	1,000 July-Aug. heavy native cows (kosher)	12½c	18½c
	2,000 August native bulls	11c	15c

Year

10,000 July-Aug. ex-gt nat steer

8,000 July-Aug. sprng nat steer

10,000 July-Aug. light nat steer

1,000 July-Aug. heavy native cows (kosher)

2,000 August native bulls

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SURPLUS OIL FLOW TO LAST TILL JUNE

California Supervisor Declares Gasoline Prices Demonstrated to Be Exorbitant

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Crude oil production in California will reach its highest peak by the middle of September, barring the discovery of new fields; but if production recedes with equal rapidity it will be June, 1924, before a normal supply and demand basis is reached. This is the opinion of Roy E. Collom, State Oil and Gas Supervisor; Norval White of the American Petroleum Institute and other close observers of the oil industry, interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. In the meantime the price war, due to over-production, continues with independent refiners selling gasoline as low as six cents per gallon.

"Crude oil production in California has become a strict liability to the producer who struggles with the millstones of price-cutting independents and the ordinary business policy of holding to high prices with cheap production," said Mr. Collom. "Theories of oil production on a cost plus basis have been subjected to leveling scrutiny. In so far as it has been demonstrated by performance of independents underselling at reasonable prices that previous high prices were exorbitant, the price war is a boon."

Production in old wells is declining and the flush production in new wells cannot long continue. Only Long Beach has maintained steady flow. One factor should not be overlooked, however: California has developed a crude oil market of its own, seconded only to that of the East Coast, and equal to two-thirds of the State's normal demand in 1921 or about 320,000 barrels daily. About 600,000 barrels per day is required, therefore, to hold all available markets. There is no indication that California cannot easily meet this demand indefinitely, allowing for normal increase and storage on Aug. 1 totaling 78,655,604 barrels, an important reserve.

California occupies a strategic position in the oil industry. Transportation by water to Atlantic ports is two cents per gallon cheaper than by rail from the mid-continent fields. Crude oil is sold at the California well for \$1.04 and the same quality in the mid-west is \$1.80. This is all good for California, but the proved ability of independents to refine and market their products considerably under prices agreed upon by the major companies has clinched arguments here for state regulation of prices, based on production costs and a reasonable profit. Oil men themselves admit that the old hazards in prospecting have been largely eliminated, hence the removal of alleged reasons for excessive margins of profit.

Tomb Discovery Throws Light on Life in Ethiopian Court

Rare Collection at Boston Museum Includes King Aspelta's Silver Cosmetic Sticks and Gold Tweezers

A static cinema of life in an Ethiopian court from the years 660 B. C. to 250 B. C." according to Ashton Sanborn of the Egyptian department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, may be found in the stone carvings included in the last shipment of Egyptian relics received by the Museum from the Harvard and Boston Museum archaeological expedition which is now at work in Egypt.

Besides the ponderous 12 ton sarcophagus of the Ethiopian king Aspelta and a great stone altar to the god Amen, the seventy-eight cases just received at the museum contain a statue of King Tanutamen, last of the Ethiopian kings of Egypt and a collection of jewelry, pottery and other products of Egyptian craftsmanship not to be duplicated elsewhere in the world, except perhaps, at the museum of Khartum, Egypt, with which the Boston expedition shares its discoveries.

Few of these reliquies are yet on display, and lack of space may somewhat delay their exhibition. The disposal of the sarcophagus is still a problem, as its size and weight seem to prevent its display in any part of the building now available.

Detailed Picture Revealed

The discoveries made by the Boston-Harvard expedition, which is directed by Dr. George A. Reisner, curator of the Egyptian department of the museum and Professor of Egyptology at Harvard University, have enabled Egyptian scholars to construct a remarkably detailed picture of the Ethiopian period of Egyptian history, an age about which historians were almost wholly in the dark before the beginning of Dr. Reisner's work.

The Ethiopians were originally Libyans, dwelling in the oases of the western desert, and so primitive that they were still using stone axes when, about 900 A. D., they settled in Ethiopia, then a military province of Egypt. But after their peaceful invasion, they adopted Egyptian civilization with amazing readiness, and in less than 200 years were able to make themselves masters not only of Ethiopia but of Egypt itself. The twenty-fifth dynasty, which ruled Egypt for about a century, was an Ethiopian dynasty. From this period of Ethiopian supremacy are derived the sarcophagi and altars and some of the portrait statues previously received from Dr. Reisner's expedition. Other reliquies date from the later Merotic period, so named from the Ethiopian capital Meroe. This period began when the Assyrians

Find Cosmetic Sticks

Therefore, the museum counts itself particularly fortunate to have received a number of gold and silver ornaments, mirrors and other toilet articles from the pyramid of King Aspelta.

Dr. Reisner's expedition found evidence in the chamber which contained the sarcophagus that plunderers had been interrupted there by the collapse of the rock roof; and to this accident is probably due the preservation of gold tweezers, silver cosmetic sticks, and gold necklaces which the museum has now added to its collection.

The workmanship in all of these articles is admirable, and the designs such as to render dangerous their presence in Constantinople after the evacuation of that city by the Allies, were sent to Serbia; and with the financial assistance of the British War Office, Russian and Kalmuk refugees who have been employed with the British forces are also being evacuated.

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Athens Situation Improves

The Canadian Government has agreed to take 1000 refugees, and with the help of the American Red Cross and the American Relief Administration, 588 refugees have recently been sent to the United States. Arrangements are being made for the reception of a further 1200.

In Athens the situation is also improving, and in the last 12 months the number of Russian refugees in Greece has been diminished by 30 per cent. In the spring of this year the Rumanian Government proposed to seek for military reasons about 10,000 refugees from Bessarabia into Russia, where their political opinions would possibly have placed them in actual danger. Dr. Nansen agreed to allow the majority of the refugees to remain in Bessarabia, pending arrangements for their evacuation elsewhere. Similar steps have been taken in Poland, while negotiations are in progress with the Soviet Government for the repatriation of all refugees who express the desire to return to Russia.

RUSSIAN REFUGEE SOLUTION IN SIGHT

League Report Shows Progress Made—Identity Certificates System Generally Adopted

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 7—A recent report to the Council of the League of Nations from Dr. Nansen, the League's High Commissioner for Russian Refugees, shows that this problem is well on the road to solution. Almost all the states members of the League interested in the question have adopted the identity certificates system, which enables refugees to travel from one country to another as they would not be able to do otherwise owing to the fact that there is no longer any government to issue passports for them. Various states which are not members of the League of Nations, such as Germany and Mexico, have also adopted the identity certificate system, and it is understood that the Turkish Government will follow suit.

The situation in Constantinople has naturally been exceptionally difficult, but the High Commissionariat has been instrumental in securing the evacuation of over 20,000 refugees to 44 different countries at a cost of about £50,000. Of these refugees 1424, whose previous political associations were such as to render dangerous their presence in Constantinople after the evacuation of that city by the Allies, were sent to Serbia; and with the financial assistance of the British War Office, Russian and Kalmuk refugees who have been employed with the British forces are also being evacuated.

Hingham—Cape Cod Colonial

FACINATING old homestead on broad, shaded

avenue; easy commuting connection; first-class

house; large living room; 4 bedrooms; bath;

electric lights, open plumbing, fireplaces;

2½ acres; apples, peaches; act quickly for pur-

chase. Tel. 616-1. Boston Office, 204

Washington St., Boston, Mass.

NEWTON CENTRE

White frame house of colonial type consisting of 7 rooms, 2 baths, and sun porch; fireplace in living room; central heating; large front and back on third floor; hot water tank; located on quiet street in good neighborhood; near transportation and stores. Call owner, Centre New-191-3.

EAST FOXBORO, MASS.

House of six rooms, electric lights, telephone;

running water in kitchen; corner lot, barn, shed,

5 houses, horsebarn; house; asparagus bed,

strawberries, raspberries, plum, peach and apple

trees; garden; garage; paved driveway; paved walk for home use; A-1 condition; \$5000. Tel. Newton 1-532-R.

PENTICTON, B. C.

FOR SALE—Lot in the business district of

Penticton, B. C.; price \$600; reasonable terms;

considerable better cash offer; telephone: 204;

will sell only to bona fide buyers; must assume GUY N. MEZICK, Box No. 271, Palestine, Texas.

NEWTONVILLE

12-room house with every modern convenience;

near schools; will sell for less than one-half replacement value; only persons desiring high-class house should apply. Tel. Newton 1-532-R.

HINGHAM

Will sell my lot at sessions as big repre-

sition: 15c fare from Boston; boating, bathing,

fishing; act quickly. Tel. Brighton 018-5, or

1-21. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ATTENTION to Children

In December, last, Dr. Nansen was

asked by the Russian Red Cross to consider the possibility of assisting about 22,000 Russian refugees who

had fled from Vladivostok and estab-

lished themselves on the coasts of

China, Korea and Japan. Dr. Nansen

approached the governments con-

cerned and was assured that every-

thing possible was being done to im-

prove their lot, although both the

Chinese and Japanese governments

insisted that the presence of the refu-

gees could only be temporary. As

many of them, however, have taken

part in military activities against the

Russian Soviet Government, every-

thing possible will be done to pre-

vent their compulsory repatriation to

Russia.

PARTICULAR attention is being paid by

the League of Nations High Commis-

sariat to the situation of Russian refu-

gees, children, of whom there are said

to be approximately 140,000 in Eu-

rope. Of these children a large pro-

portion are totally unprovided for, and

difficulty is being experienced in ob-

taining money to assure their welfare.

AMERICANS RETURNING HOME

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 27—What is character-

ized by shipping men as the biggest

passenger movement to America Eng-

land has ever known is now on. A

conservative estimate places the num-

ber of passengers from English ports to

New York and Boston since Friday at

upward of 50,000. From last Friday till tomorrow, more

than 14,000 passengers will

have passed through the port of Southw-

hampton alone. Thirty-two large vessels

were at Southampton on Saturday, three

of them being the largest steamships in

the world.

PRESIDENT TO START PONY EXPRESS RACE

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence)—President Coolidge on Aug. 31, will press the button that will signal the beginning of the pony express race from St. Joseph, Mo., to San Francisco, the local committee to certain conclusions which he could not divulge as yet, as these had to be first approved by the annual meeting of the executive in November.

It is true that one-eighth of Nebraska farmers will lose their lands through foreclosure. Over 50 per cent of the farmers are not mortgaged at all.

Perhaps one-eighth of the remainder will, in the course of a term of years, lose their lands.

Following the War, there was great speculation in lands, just as there was in stocks and commodities. City and town speculators bought more land than they can carry. Some farmers bought too much land; others (mostly renters) bought on too small a cash basis. It is true that many of them are still in debt.

It is well known that already the

block and interlocking system was

in operation on many railways but it

was to be made universal in the future, as it was believed that this

was the best way to do all in their

power to make traveling on railways

safe. Whatever facilities were intro-

duced, if lived up to by the em-

ployees and the public in general, he

believed they would result in greater

safety than existed at the moment in the transportation industry.

W. E. BARKLEY.

President The Lincoln Joint Stock Land Bank, Lincoln, Neb. Aug. 18, 1923.

A Negro's Plea for Education

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Two thoughts often stir my bosom:

One is the sad state of religious educa-

tion, and the other, the unprincipled out-

look of the educational facilities of

the southern states. True, my educa-

tion is very limited, and my experience

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

ILLINOIS	ILLINOIS	ILLINOIS	ILLINOIS	ILLINOIS	ILLINOIS	ILLINOIS
Aurora	Bloomington <i>(Continued)</i>	Chicago <i>(Continued)</i>	Chicago <i>(Continued)</i>	Chicago <i>(Continued)</i>	Chicago <i>(Continued)</i>	Chicago <i>(Continued)</i>
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Bird's-Eye View of the Liberal State

Politics and Progress. A Survey of the Problems of Today

By Ramsay Muir. London: Methuen and Co. Ltd. 3s. 6d. net.

In a compact volume of scarce two hundred pages, Mr. Ramsay Muir has given us a bird's-eye view of the Liberal State, as he and his Manchester friends see it. The author has endeavored to raise this Liberal State above the grasp of the impractical and resentful theories of Marxian Socialism, and to free it from what seems to him the clogging "stability" of the Conservatives. His state is an infant prodigy that would dare to stand alone. And, in order to testify of its strength and intelligence, we are given a backward vista of the past achievements of Liberalism from the birth of the party in 1832. It is a goodly vision and history verifies the actuality of the reforms achieved, but we do not like his claim to isolated achievement for Liberalism in the direction of reform. Yet Mr. Muir tries to justify that isolation in his first chapter by describing the impasse of the political parties in 1922 as a triangle, Conservative, Labor, and Liberal, the three sides of which are incompatible with each other, their watchwords being Stability (Conservatism), Equality (Labor), and Liberty (Liberalism). But are they, as ideas, incompatible? Is it not, perhaps, more true that the claim to isolated achievement of each as a party makes them appear incompatible and hides their real relationship?

An Ideal Liberal State

As coherent parts of a successfully governed state, they surely each have their right place. Indeed the second chapter of Mr. Muir's volume, which gives us the picture of this ideal Liberal State, brings out the interesting idea that the proper representation of Labor in the coming era is as a self-governing industrial council, under the protection of the government, and not as a political party in Parliament. From the mixture of theory and achievement which go to make up the volume, this idea does stand out and compel attention.

The way should have Conservatism and Liberalism facing each other again one of the chief items of their programs being (according to the claims of Liberalism in this book): The protection of the "Industrial Labor Council"—the freedom and progress of the working people of the country. Such a situation almost thrills us with expectancy. And yet, in the last chapter which deals with the immediate tasks of reform: with momentous problems of finance such as capital levy, land taxation, free trade, with education, unemployment, European politics, the League of Nations (a great favorite with Mr. Muir), there is a share of a portion of the Conservative Party, even as an opponent whose efforts would, at any rate, demand consideration.

To Conservative Ideals

Although discussion of Conservative ideals may not have been within the scope of the author's purpose, we feel that a more definite acknowledgment of them would have added value to the book in its prophetic aspect. After all, the Conservatives today represent a great body of people in the Nation who have had considerably more connection with the real achievements of Liberal reform than mere party opposition. If we consider the "Stability" of Conservatism as standing for experience and the wisdom born of it, that would be a rock on which the inspirational impulses of Liberalism toward liberty could safely build; and the two together would form the very kind of government needed to bring into being a representative, self-governing industrial council, through which the watchword of Labor "Equality" could be more practically defined.

It is not by the continued opposition of these three elements, but by their harmonious coalescing, that we

Anthony Trollope's Play

The Noble Jilt: A Comedy

By Anthony Trollope. Edited by Michael Sadleir. London: Constable. 20s. net.

The recent publication of Anthony Trollope's one excursion into drama, "The Noble Jilt," has been confined to 500 copies, an indication that those responsible for this resurrection do not consider that the appeal is likely to be an extended one. Beautifully bound and printed, the cover a facsimile of Trollope's novel, adapted from the play entitled "Can You Forgive Her?" it will certainly be read with interest and preserved by all fortunate enough to possess it, as a literary curiosity. Written in 1850, "The Noble Jilt" was submitted by Trollope to his friend, George Bartlett, the actor, who was forced to admit that no theater manager was likely to accept it. The next 13 years were to be prolific in output in the line of fiction, at the end of which time, when the Barchester novels had won for their author general recognition and applause, a book appeared from his pen, entitled "Can You Forgive Her?" in which can be traced the plot and some of the characters of the discarded play, although greatly altered, enlarged upon and improved.

Mr. Michael Sadleir, who has written a preface to the play, is of opinion that Trollope's writings would never have succeeded for the theater. "The limitations of dramatic form cramped him intolerably. Those paragraphs of analysis which in his novels make so clear and convincing the motives of his characters, the repetition of phrase, the quiet succession of hints by which in narrative he could reveal the slow developments of impulse have no place in drama."

Reading "The Noble Jilt," and remembering how the principal delight of Trollope's novels is to be found in his dry and searching comments on

character and situation, we may be inclined to agree. Yet, when we remember the dramatic situations of a tragic and comic nature, which he seemed to be able to draw upon at will, the conversations brilliant and representative, the vivid gift of portrayal, the subtle humor which were his, we question whether Trollope could not have learned to adapt his art to the theater. He lived in an era when the novel was at its zenith, and when both the leisure and the desire to read the kind of novel he wrote with such consummate ease and mastery, but he should be disinclined to disqualify Trollope as a possible dramatist merely on a perusal of a play, however feebly melodramatic, written at the beginning of his career. Let anyone prepared to do so take his historical novel "La Vendée," which is almost devoid of literary merit, published in 1850—the same year as "The Noble Jilt"—was written—and compare it with "Barchester Towers" or "Framley Parsonage," written a few years later. The transformation is so remarkable from failure to success, from feeble-mindedness and ill-construction to vigor and artistry, that we should hesitate to make any ruling as to what standard of excellence a play written during this period might have attained.

In a Soviet Jail

Unfinished Tales from a Russian Prison

By Margarette E. Harrison. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2.50.

Imprisoned in a Soviet jail for nearly two years, the author of this book found ample opportunity to know the actual conditions of the much-discussed Russian Bolshevik prison. She has presented her impressions in a group of realistic tales, each of which is a story of some one of her companion prisoners. The stories have all the elements of fiction, yet the characters and incidents are drawn strictly from life—lived into strange channels by overwhelming pressure. The sordidness, the cruelty, the privations of such a life are described vividly and straightforwardly by Mrs. Harrison. One realizes that she knew these people and loved them, for she tells their stories with intimate frankness and sincerity. The reader, sitting in his comfortable home, can hardly believe that he is reading of real human beings; rather, they seem characters conjured by a fantastic imagination. The worst part of it all is that every story ends the same way with the guard saying laconically, "Pack your things." The prisoners are led away one by one to an unknown fate, and consequently the book itself ends when Miss Harrison is commanded to pack her things and is taken away.

It is impossible, in the limited space at our disposal, to touch upon the many and varied aspects of Vauban's life and character, dealt with by M. Halevy; but we can confidently recommend this brilliant little work to the attention of our readers.

It is noticeable that practically no reference is made by M. Halevy to Vauban's private life. Even his wife and children are merely mentioned by name, and there is no indication of his social or recreational interests. So little, however, of the man's life was spent away from duty that it is doubtful if this omission in any way affects the story of his character and career. Vauban's unflagging enthusiasm for his work, his arduous and incessant travels among the frontier fortresses

A Great Engineer of the Seventeenth Century

Vauban

This is by no means the first biography of Vauban that has been written nor is it the longest, but it is undoubtedly well worth reading. No one who wishes to understand

Louis XIV's reign can afford to neglect Vauban, and M. Daniel Halevy, in the little volume just published in his "Cahiers Verts" series, has given us an account of the man and his works which for conciseness and lucidity would be hard to equal.

By what subtlety of the biographer's skill M. Halevy has contrived to paint so clear a picture on so small a canvas it is not for us to know; but one wonders, at the end of the 200 short pages which comprise this life of Vauban, how one has learned in so short a time so much about the individuality of that highly individual engineer. Yet there is nothing impersonalistic about the author's treatment of his subject. On the contrary, he is thorough, analytical and methodical. But he goes straight to the essentials and deals with them in that workmanlike fashion so characteristic of those who use the French language with mastery and skill.

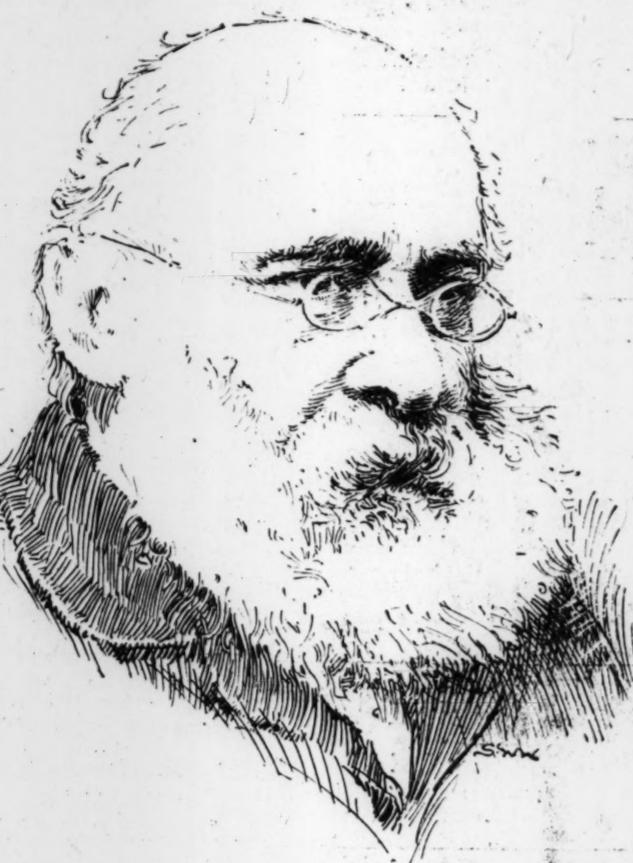
It is noticeable that practically no reference is made by M. Halevy to Vauban's private life. Even his wife and children are merely mentioned by name, and there is no indication of his social or recreational interests. So little, however, of the man's life was spent away from duty that it is doubtful if this omission in any way affects the story of his character and career. Vauban's unflagging enthusiasm for his work, his arduous and incessant travels among the frontier fortresses

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Liberal of today are not in conflict with the aims of the Liberal of 1830 or of 1880, but are the natural outcome and sequel of earlier aspirations and achievements."

Though slender, the volume is important in a prophetic as well as in a retrospective sense, and the theorizing is balanced by a discussion of practical detail which shows that vision and accomplishment are true partners in the author's mental make-up.



Anthony Trollope

Aspects of American Literary History

American Ballads and Songs

Collected and edited by Louise Pound. The Modern Student's Library. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

The Autobiography of David Crockett

With an introduction by Hamlin Garland. The Modern Student's Library. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

American Prose Masters

By W. C. Brownell, with an introduction by Stuart P. Sherman. The Modern Student's Library. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

tal. Their old worldishness is not continental, but Anglo-Saxon, and that without the finishing touches that Sir Walter Scott gave to the English and Scotch ballads. They have existed because they are singing, each version varying with the singer.

Louise Pound has included in her "American Ballads and Songs" those of foreign and native origin, game songs with a chorus, as well as cowboy and outlaw chanties. Perhaps the most American of them all is the ballad of the cowboy. He is a distinctly American institution, a hero of national romance. With his chaparajos, his wide-brimmed hat, and swift

shooting lariat, he is the knight of

American balladry. He is a picaresque descendant of Daniel Boone and David Crockett, and legend attributes to him all of the frontier swagger and ruthlessness that stamped the defenders of the clearings.

Many of the old English and Scottish ballads that migrated with the early settlers have become platitudeized editions of the original versions and, in the transition from one locality to another, have lost the literary finish that gave them dignity. But, although the imported ballads have dropped into a decadence, native folk songs have replaced them with the vigor of the pioneer and the lyric beauty of the Indian lament and Negro "spiritual."

David Crockett's Autobiography

And again, in the Autobiography of David Crockett, now republished, in the Modern Student's Library, the backwoodsman towers with new world courage and unassuming candor. David Crockett writes with the help of a literary mentor, he admits, and that is the reason his narrative lags at times. He is a combination of sturdy doggedness and of unflinching brutality. Honesty and ruthlessness were combinations probably more prevalent than now! There is a charming naïveté in Crockett's reiterant: "I know this isn't really important, but if I should ever be President you would like to know it." Yet this is not merely candor. For there is a strong element of conceit in the woodsman. He sought political office with the persistence and petulance of a spoiled boy. In his

quaint aphorisms he is the progenitor of Mark Twain and Artemus Ward, and his speech is twanged with picturesque phrases. "His heart flutters like a duck in a puddle," and he is as ingenuous in his exploits as in his figures of speech. He spent a night in climbing up and down an oak tree to keep himself from freezing, and his electioneering was well-planned, however casual it may have seemed.

"His fame is securely woven into the history of the border and with all his faults he will remain an almost perfect embodiment of the American front-man," concludes Hamlin Garland, in the introduction.

American Prose Masters

In the third of the series of American literary classics, W. C. Brownell, with an introduction by Stuart P. Sherman, analyzes according to rationalistic standards the "American Prose Masters" from Cooper to Henry James. Mr. Brownell is not a Puritan, but an "idealist," who pleads for higher literary standards than those current today. He writes with a cold tenacity that is penetrating and rational, impatient of intellectual sluggishness and wasted literary faculties. Before his piercing scrutiny, Hawthorne falls by the way, as "a nature without enthusiasm, a mind unenriched by acquisition and an imagination that is in general the prey of the fancy rather than the servant of the will." And Poe is condemned for like reasons. Mr. Brownell's style is aphoristic and concise and he never exaggerates for the effect.

Mr. Machen's argument is easy to follow, though not necessarily to concur in. He does not add to its effectiveness by a habit of willful paradox nor by a reiterated of platitudes. After all is said and written, he has presented us—and could we really have asked or expected more?—with one man's conception of ecstasy. Why his insistence upon withdrawal from all human experience? There are moments in which Machen's "disiance"—an important element in all art—threatens to become evasion. Never is there any doubt as to the man's own artistry or genuineness; he is not quite tolerant, however, in his attitude toward the other critic. His "ecstasy" takes on at times a hieratic air; is not his book, for that matter, entitled "Hieroglyphics"?

Mr. Machen, in this book, as in more than one other, is the poet rather than the critic; he does not so much interpret values as originate them. "Hieroglyphics" is, as much as for anything else, valuable for the stimulus it provides to opposition. The author is too easily satisfied that he has laid his straw "realists" low, whereas, in truth, he has made the world of possible ecstasy but so much the smaller. He has, to paraphrase the poet, drawn a ring around criticism; but criticism will draw a larger ring around him. What good, after all, can come of allegorizing the critical vocabulary with such evasive terms as the Shadowy Companion, the Ugly Companion, and other expressions for various phases of the impulse? And what sense is there in the crowning paradox that all great art must—whether the artist knows it or not, whether he intends it or not, whether he has ever heard of Rome or not—be written in accordance with Roman Catholic dogma? Such talk as this only serves to obscure a province that is none too clear at best. By these and many other tokens Machen does not seem to loom large as a critic, though his own work is drenched with an ecstasy that he himself finds it difficult to explain. It was Goethe who said that the maker must often be taught the significance of his work.

I. G.

Mr. Machen's Book About Books

Hieroglyphics

Mr. Machen's book is written by Arthur Machen in an easy, conversational manner.

By Arthur Machen. New York: Knopf. \$2.50, which at once connotes the leisure

needed for genuine appreciation. The chapters form a series of successive evenings during which the speaker takes up with a silent friend the most elusive of all questions in literature, namely, just where lies the line of demarcation between mere writing and fine letters? The patient Englishman

is largely responsible.

Her Vindictiveness

Miss Keun's book, despite its title, is not solely concerned with Bolshevik Russia. She comes with her condemnation of Bolshevikism in general, and the Tscheka in particular, a fierce attack on the British military police in Constantinople whom she accuses of deporting her to Russia without the semblance of a trial. The story she tells is a terrible one; and, while some no doubt will brush it aside with the careless comment that she brought it all on herself, most people will sympathize with her—perhaps all the more so because the comment is in a measure true. Passionate seeking after happiness and the realization of little except pain as a result of her search is the predominant characteristic of the book. Yet one must feel that her wholly distorted and unwholesome point of view is largely responsible.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Old Gentleman Becomes a Tourist

FOLLOWING a peremptory tap the old gentleman entered and with an imperious gesture waved away the eager hand which I reached out for the yellowed pamphlets which I saw peeping out from the crook of his elbow. Nor did he unwind his muffer, deposit his faded hat upon the table, or request Peter to take his siesta upon the floor instead of in the one chair which my visitor usually fancied. "Busy?" he queried. "Not too much so," I admitted, and awaited developments.

"In all my seventy-five years," he said—and as he spoke placed the books on a table and covered them over with a pile of newspapers lest my attention should be distracted from his words—"I have never explored this city of my birth." "We never do," I murmured. "I have sailed—" ("Steamed," I sighed), the Thames, the Seine, the Rhine, the Danube, the Mississippi and the Yangtze, but never have I crossed the East River save in a ferry boat or over a bridge; the Harlem is to me but a division, and the Hudson, well," he admitted reluctantly, "the Hudson is a little better known. It is a mistake," he went on in his didactic way, "to explore foreign shores when the boundaries of Manhattan Island are little short of mysteries, and any westerner can render you speechless with a single question." "All of which is a preliminary," I suggested gently. "To a trip around the island on a boat," he cried, and set his ancient hat upon his head.

We walked to Broadway and took an open trolley car, and when we passed City Hall the old gentleman made the single statement of the trip. "When that place was built somewhere in the first few years of the last century the city fathers thought it a waste to use good marble for the back, so they confined that goodly stone to the front and sides, and used sandstone for the elevation that would face the open country and the farms; for, said they, the city would never reach farther north than that."

At the Battery we passed Castle Garden which was once a fort and then a place of entertainment where Jenny Lind sang, then a landing place for immigrants, and now the Aquarium, and found the boat which was to enlighten our abysmal ignorance of our own city. She was not at all distinctive and was called the Tourist which was enough to smother any enthusiasm which we might have had to spare, and before we started a gentleman with a megaphone came to us and pleaded for our presence in the stern, for she, the strong east wind will carry away your hats and my voice so I wish to do my talking in the stern.

Whereupon the old gentleman with his old-fashioned courtesy explained that we were not exactly unacquainted

with the city, and as for our hats we would hold them on. That point settled and the boat nearly full, we set sail up the East River with Governors Island to the right and numberless docks to the left, and so we passed under Brooklyn Bridge where my father used to take me for a Sunday walk from Brooklyn into the downtown districts of New York. And then past the old Navy Yard, and under the other bridges, past Blackwells Island, strangely neat and beautiful, and on into the Harlem River.

♦ ♦ ♦

Here my friend, who had maintained a deep silence, remarked, "Did you notice the Woolworth Tower when we were somewhere between it and the gilded dome of the World Building? Just like the pictures you see in children's books of castles in the clouds, or like a cathedral seen in the distance, the blue of the sky behind it. It dominates the city not only by its height but by its beauty." And then he mused awhile, and we were long past Spuyten Duyvel Bridge and into the Hudson before he spoke again. He just sat and took in with eager eyes the shores of his native city, and he chuckled and gazed at the buses high up on the Drive and made a few joking remarks about the coast line of his birthplace.

"I'll be climbing the Statue of Liberty next," he chuckled, "and going to the Bronx Zoo." We were off Twenty-Third Street now and in line with the Metropolitan Tower, by whose clock all of us in the square set our watches until the leaves of the late spring hide it from our sight.

The Woolworth Building is not nearly as attractive from the west. Even from Fulton Market, in the early morning, touched by the rising sun, it is a gorgeous sight. But here you see it from the back, and its two lengthy wings take away from its charm immeasurably. We were now past the Pallsades, not to speak of Weehawken, where my grandmother used to take the children for the summer and wander in the Elysian Fields, and from the Metropolitan it was not a long trip back to the Battery and the landing stage again.

Only once did the guide come to us with a last plea about our hats, the wind, his voice, and a gentle hint that the lady downstairs had all kinds of refreshments for the wearied traveler.

♦ ♦ ♦

He finished by saying that he did not like to disturb New Yorkers if any were around, but he was simply compelled by an overwhelming sense of duty to see that the passengers disembarked with a complete store of knowledge, and the attitude of who clung to the bow was a direct bar to the acquisition of anything except a coat of tan and unenlightened eyes.

The old gentleman continued to hold his extraordinary hat with both hands and with the ends of his muffer flying over his shoulders he regarded the remonstrating man with as dignified a gaze as was possible under the circumstances. Finally he said, and as he had used this tone to me times without number I could well understand the feeling which it engendered:

"Young man, I was born in this city seventy-five years ago on Bleeker Street. Can you say as much?"

As the young man could not, with truth, admit anything of the kind there seemed little more to say.

♦ ♦ ♦

Crossing the Battery, again, I asked about the pamphlets which he had left upon my table, mysteriously covered. "What are they about, how old are they, and where do you think I am going to find the time to look at them if you join the tourist ranks and drag me around like this?"

"They deal with the China Seas," chuckled the old gentleman, "the China Seas, the west coast of Borneo, the Straits of Sunda. One is the cruise of the Cuddalore in 1781, and there is the voyage of the Flying Eagle—." He clutched my arm. "Why the hurry?" he said mildly. "There is no time like the present," I answered firmly. "That is a good old adage."

"But a better one," retorted the old gentleman, and here he made a remarkable leap for his hat, which had joined the wind in an effort to fly back to the river, "is that tomorrow is another day."

R. L. A.

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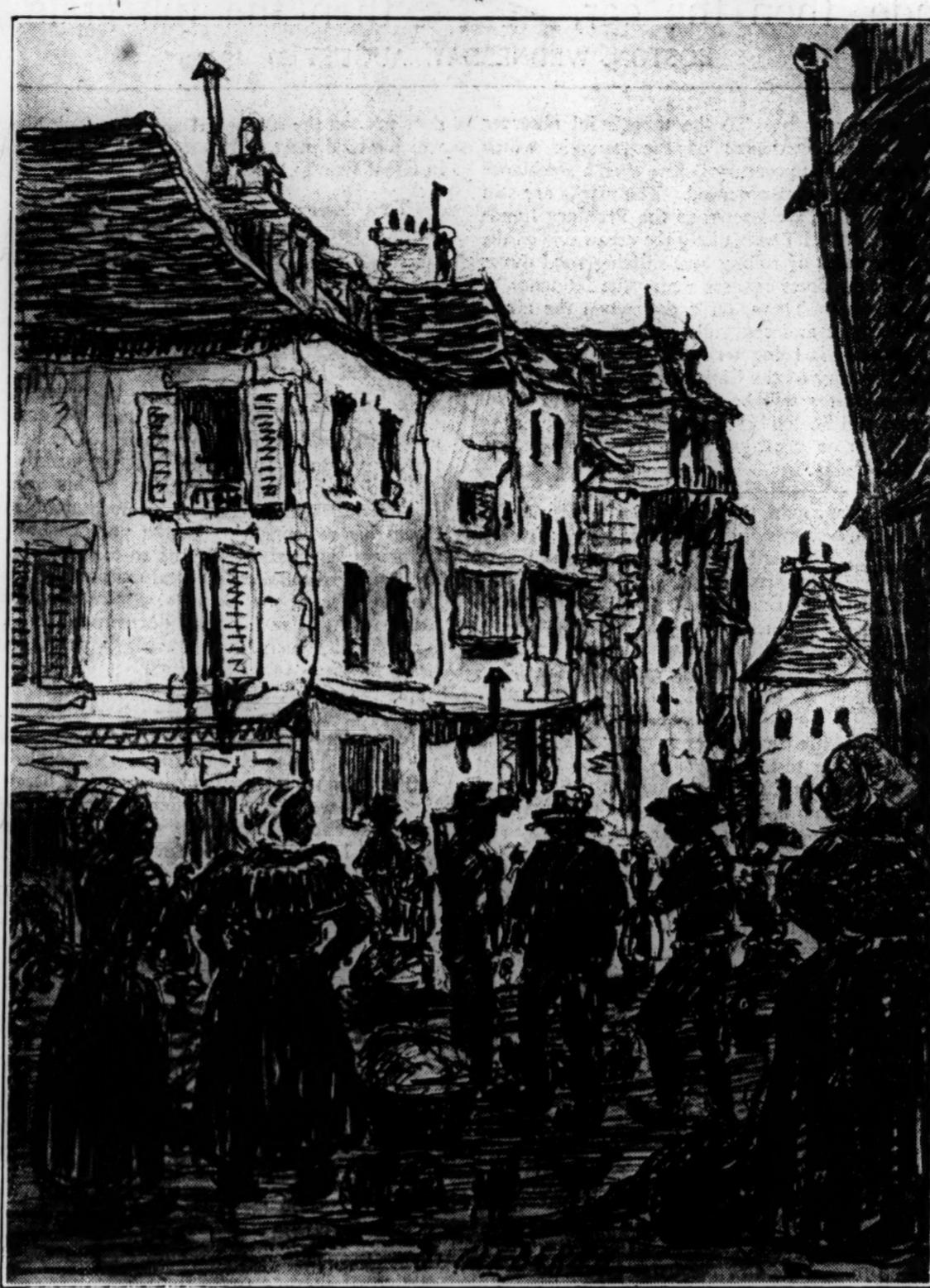
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Market Day in Morlaix

Brown, and the boy who has stood so long upon the burning rock. Then there are the laughing children like Budgie and Toddy, the impish boys like Flibbertigibbet in Kenilworth, and gentle children who make goodness almost as fascinating as naughtiness, such as Timothy of the Quest and Little Lord Fauntleroy. . . .

Then there is the rosy group of children that pulled at Charlotte's skirts while she was cutting bread, and made Werther think that she never before looked so charming as when surrounded by all this chubby clowdr.

There are, doubtless, other groups of children one might think of, but there is one group of all we cannot forget, that sacred little group that years ago in Judea brought down so tender a blessing upon all children. —Richard Le Gallienne, in "Dream Children."

Sweet Briar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Down by the old gray fence you grow,
Near the great syringa in bridal white.
Many yesterdays have passed since
you were cradled there

In mother earth, by loving hands,
Now far-reaching are your arms of
lacy green,

And reaching into sunshine gold
Hide the age-worn rails with a scented
screen.

Reaching out and up with arms of
clutching fingerlets,
Do you aspire?

Have you dreams unfulfilled?

Hidden, shy, pink blossoms,
dainty and demure,
Like quaint, fragile maidens of long
ago,

Play hide and seek on your prickly
sprays.

Yet they are not your lasting beauty!
They're not the charm that holds the
hearts of men.

They're not the fragrance drifting
sweet

Which is beloved of those who dream.

Hidden in your leafy dress,
The magic perfume lies—
Altar of homines—of love—and
gentle content!

Jessie M. Woodford.

Chaucer

Chaucer belongs to the main stream of European thought and is not insular. The tale of Troy concerned the origins of both Rome and Britain; Virgil and Geoffrey of Monmouth and many others narrated how fugitives from Troy had laid the foundations of western civilization, and Chaucer is concerned with that legendary material which binds England to the Continental system rather than with the continental system which differentiates it.

A really great poet can scarcely be produced except in a great age. However original a man's genius may be, he requires a vigorous and powerful society to provide him with his material and a genuine breath of inspiration to kindle him into a flame. Chaucer, though he seems from our distance to stand so much alone, was, in reality, the product of such a distinguished age and was himself only ungrateful to forget such still older friends as Sandford and Merton, Tom

SATURDAY is market day in Morlaix, and as Morlaix is the important town of the Department of Finistère, it means that on Saturday all the countryside comes Morlaix-ward. Vegetables, fish and flowers; eggs, milk, and cheeses are sold in the big covered market place. Live stock in the square above the town, and in the tree shaded parkway before the Hotel de Ville and in the open square which leads from it there are gay little stands filled with laces, dress materials, household articles and even old furniture.

Chickens, children and dogs innumerable run in and out among the busy groups, and carts drawn by donkeys are driven relentlessly through the trading crowds.

For the tourist the town is one of the most interesting of Finistère. There are wonderful houses of gray stone with heavy overhanging roofs and casement windows. One house with beautiful carvings is distinguished as a temporary residence of the Duchess Anne who, fortunately for the pride of every Breton, has left her traditional footprints throughout the peninsula. Another house, a somber stone building whose gothic windows look down on the river, is pointed out as the resting place of Mary Queen of Scots when she landed at Morlaix on her way to wed the French king.

The three-roomed mud-walled house in which the old couple lived stood close to a small stream behind a row of peach-trees. Every year from these trees they took a thank-offering of dried fruit to the Thanksgiving at Harmonia, and year by year they had beaten the stones of the peaches into the earthen floor of the living-room.

Every morning Delphie sprinkled this floor with clear water from the stream and swept it with a stiff broom.

The living-room, with its three chairs strung with thongs of leather, its table scrubbed a bright yellow with the yellow-buds that grew on the mountainside, and its gaily painted waggons-box, was a small square room with a half-door opening on to the yard behind the peach-trees. This was the only door the house possessed, for the doorway between the living-room and the kitchen and the living-room and the bedroom were empty.

The partition wall, like the outer walls built of mud, did not go up to the reed-and-thatch roof but ended, within reach, in a flat ledge on which pumpkins, little bags of seed, bars of home-made soap and water-candles, and various odds and ends were stored. From the rafters hung cobs of dried mealies, and just outside the door was the worn mealie-stamper, cut out of a tree-trunk and shaped like an hour-glass in which the mealies were pounded into meal.

There was one window, in the wall opposite the half-door. It had no glass, and was closed by an unpainted wooden shutter. Built into the wall between the living-room and the bedroom were three small shelves, and here Delphie kept their few treasures: her Bible, two cups and saucers, thick and heavy, with roses like red cabochons around them; a little pink mug with "A Present for a Good Girl" in letters of gold on one side of the

handle, and a golden Crystal Palace on the other; a green and red-crocheted wool mat, an ostrich egg and a small box, lined with blue satin and covered with rows of little blue round and inch-square mirror. This was the pride of their simple hearts, and these, after fifty years of life together, were their treasures. —Pauline Smith, in "The Adelphi."

has been restored to health and strength when all material means had failed. Mrs. Eddy was not content with the relief from physical ill thus afforded: in fact, the unselfishness and devout desire to help others which prompted her to search for the understanding of the divine Principle and rules that brought forth her healing undoubtedly had much to do with making her receptive to God's healing power and

has been elected to the Senate. I long

see him for his many amiable qualities, but almost the first question I shall ask him is: Do you eat the pears of the senators?

Alas, I have seen him and he has never tasted them! So perishes a precious day-dream of youth.—The Point of View, in Scribner's Magazine.

The Interpreter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG and inexperienced traveler once found himself in a strange country alone and lacking instruction as to how to proceed. His total ignorance of the language there spoken largely incapacitated him, not only in caring for himself, but in obtaining assistance and proper directions from others. Some well-intentioned helpers, misunderstanding the sign language he employed, gave him wrong directions, which added to his confusion and consternation. Finally, he was led to one who proved to be a reliable interpreter. After receiving directions from the interpreter, the traveler was able to go his way; and, by following the directions, he had no further serious difficulty.

Sooner or later, with each one of us as we journey through the world, we awaken to the fact that we are indeed strangers in a strange land, sadly in need of a guide or interpreter who understands and can make us understand. True, mankind has not been without helpers; for there are many kind-hearted, unselfish men and women who are devoting their time and energy to the work of endeavoring to lead earth's pilgrims and strangers out of their difficulties. The sincere efforts of the better class of physicians, for example, bespeak their earnest desire to alleviate the sickness of mankind. But the increase, rather than the decrease, in diseases, indicates unmistakably that the schools of medicine are working from a wrong basis, and that they, too, are in need of an interpreter. The consecrated lives of many clergymen have served to steady and give right resolve to the Christian endeavors of many people, who have felt instinctively that the Bible points the way out of all their trials and tribulations.

Writing of her own experience, Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 109): "The search was sweet, calm, and buoyant with hope, not selfish nor depressing. I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced in primitive Christian healing by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know the Science of this healing, and I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration." Mrs. Eddy named her discovery Christian Science, because it is the Science or exact, provable knowledge of the rules of Christianity, preached and practiced by Christ Jesus and his immediate followers. The textbook, the complete title of which is "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has proved to be the long-needed and much-sought-after interpreter. It is indeed, as its title indicates, the "Key to the Scriptures"; for by means of the study of Science and Health and obedience to its spiritual rules of thinking and living, God is interpreted to men and His very presence and power are proved in the manner prescribed by Christ Jesus: "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

It was quite in line with Scriptural precedent and prophecy that a woman should be the Discoverer of Christian Science. Writing of Eve's experience with the serpent tempter, Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 533): "She has already learned that corporeal sense is the serpent. Hence she is first to abandon the belief in the material origin of man and to discern and to behold at the sepulchre the risen Saviour, who was soon to manifest the deathless man of God's creation.

Any honest, humble seeker for Truth can prove for himself that Christian Science does interpret God to man correctly; and that it is the interpreter, the Comforter, promised by the Master.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

Greatness

Marvel not thou!

The solemni peaks but to the stars are known;

But to the stars, and the cold lunar beams;

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1923

EDITORIALS

THE picture drawn by Philip H. Kerr at the Institute of Politics in Williamstown, Mass., the other day, is one to inspire hope and give promise of a future more brightly colored than has been envisaged by many of the world's gloomy prophets in the recent past. A United States of the World, binding by the spirit of cooperation all nations and peoples

into a humanity-embracing federation—that is Mr. Kerr's vision of the only solution for the international difficulties at present harassing the world. He believes that the failure of its present methods is forcing the world to work out a new pattern for its future policies, and that the only way in which the world will ever get lasting peace and the reign of law is through the creation of a world state—a state, that is to say, which embraces all nations and whose constitution laws are amenable to the control of all civilized peoples.

It is not merely in the mechanical creation of a federation of states, however, that Mr. Kerr sees the solution of the great problems which beset the world. Organization comes second, he urged; prior to that comes the spirit. In other words, it is not enough merely to work out an intricate system of international government, with penalties and controlling powers to enforce its regulations; there must first be aroused the spirit of human brotherhood among the nations, and the members of the various nations individually, before an organization will be more than a hollow shell, impotent to accomplish anything of moment or to institute any truly worthwhile reform for the betterment of mankind. "It is the moral factor which is going to count in the road of progress toward world peace," declared Mr. Kerr.

From this standpoint it is interesting to see, as Mr. Kerr analyzes the situation, that what the world really needs is not the destruction of imperialism, but the institution of a true sense of imperialism, that is, the attempt to bring the blessings of ordered government where good government does not at present exist. This of itself involves a clearer sense of self-government, in its larger and more unselfish meaning, in order, as Mr. Kerr paraphrases Mr. Lincoln's famous utterance, "That government of the nations, by the nations, for the nations shall be established on the earth." It is not a task for the lover of ease, but a life work for him who is willing nobly to sacrifice himself for the good of his fellow man.

Mr. Kerr particularly sees the creation of this world federation and the arousing of the spirit which must, in his opinion, precede it, as the work of the English-speaking peoples, and of course this means that America must do its part. The ideal which he holds up is an inspiring one, the goal to be attained the highest, perhaps, which can arouse mankind to effort: the furtherance of the salvation of the human race. There is only one way in which this ideal will be realized and this goal achieved, and that is by whole-hearted adherence to unselfish aims and motives. America, with its vast wealth and tremendous power, surely cannot allow the world to suffer the horrors of another war or a world revolution when at least it can throw its weight in the scale of world ideals and world peace.

THE tourist who traverses Cape Cod from the point where it is intersected by the canal to the farthest point of land at Provincetown, with his attention directed chiefly to the quaint farmhouses, secluded villages, and the winding roads which thread the woods and skirt the bay or ocean, will return from his journey convinced that ranching on the Cape

Ranching

on
Cape Cod

has been neglected. Exactly the contrary is true. The fact is that nearly every acre of available arable land from one end of the long peninsula to the other has been utilized. Not only has it been utilized; it has been reclaimed from a barren waste of sand and made fertile by preserving and adding to the natural deposits of leaves and grasses during the 300 years since the first inhabitants set foot on the rocks at Provincetown and Plymouth. There are hundreds of beautiful farms, and thousands of gardens and orchards, on the Cape; and, more surprising still, a single ranch embracing an area which compares well in size with the once famous bonanza wheat farms of the Dakotas and northern Minnesota.

But more picturesque and attractive to the sojourning tourist are the numberless cranberry "bogs," at this season showing the berries which will be ready for the army of harvesters who will gather them for the markets late in September. The cranberry-raising industry is one of great importance to the Cape people. The annual yield of the berries is approximately 300,000 barrels, which means a large income when the price is figured at from \$8 to \$10 a barrel, or even higher. This, to the farmer or stockman of the western country, would hardly appeal as an ideal ranching proposition. The broad prairies of the west, while they have presented their own problems to their subduers, have yielded themselves quite tractably and unobligingly to the hand of man. Not so the shifting dunes thrown up through the centuries by the restless Atlantic. What Old Ocean gave it has many times insisted upon retrieving by destructive processes.

However, the tourist who rides comfortably along the Cape highways or on the winding single-track railroad which wends its way so deliberately from the mainland to the tip at Provincetown, thinks little of these things. To him the whole appears as completed picture awaiting his casual inspection. The three-cornered grass plot with a little garden and house, perhaps the remaining possessions of some courageous Cape Codder who for years sailed the Seven Seas or commanded a whaler or a fishing fleet along the Grand Banks, may mean nothing or much, according as he regards it con-

temporatively or carelessly. To the thoughtful observer there are abundant evidences of the struggle which endured from century to century before even a semblance of peace and stability was observed. The marks are still there. Between what are known as the Province Lands and the High Lands of Truro, along the ocean side of the Cape, there are miles of rolling and shifting sand dunes still moved and at times restless under the influence of strong northeasters. There, on a day when the air is filled with salt mist and sea gulls are tossed recklessly about by the wind, is being written, although in miniature, the early history of the Cape Cod farm. Some day, perhaps, these wastes will be leveled and bound down by beach grass and Scotch broom, to yield their bounty to the grandchildren or great-grandchildren of a sea captain of an earlier day.

THE test of every man, that measure which is applied impartially and often unsympathetically, is one marked and gauged in characters representative of performance, as distinguished from mere achievement; of purpose and desire, rather than apparent success. Americans, generally speaking, are liberal and generous in their preliminary estimates, but severe

and exacting when the time comes to apply the final and conclusive measuring test. They are inclined to accept promises and pledges at their face value, but they demand absolute fulfillment, no matter how greatly they may, by indifference or open opposition, hinder it. It seems to be the way of the people of a nation in which initiative is regarded as the right and privilege of the individual and the greatest possible inspiration, to afford the opportunity for success and then to leave the performer to his own unaided resources. Popular acclaim or censure await the outcome. From the farmer boy who is sent into the field with a heedless horse and a stubborn five-tooth cultivator and told to plow the corn without destroying the tender shoots, to the President who is called to the highest administrative duties, the rule is the same. Results alone count when the time comes to apply the second measuring process.

So it is inevitable that the time of real test for President Calvin Coolidge is in the future. To continue the homely comparison, he has been sent into the field with such equipment as is at hand to perform the great task set. He has been accorded the generous encouragement of the people whom he is expected to serve, with the right reserved to command or condemn according to the estimate placed upon his work. It is still too early to apply the secondary or final measuring process. Nominally he is expected to carry out, in his own way, the policies of his predecessor. This is regarded as the wise and considerate course of a Vice-President elevated, by right of succession, to the high office in which Mr. Coolidge finds himself. But the pursuit of pre-arranged policies or the adoption of carefully considered means and measures are steps which must be taken in the new light which is shed upon the pathway of Calvin Coolidge, not as the executor of an implied trust, but as a free moral agent called to a position of supreme responsibility. The President will not be judged according to the measure of his fulfillment of a traditional obligation, so much as by the wisdom displayed in meeting those crises which arise with each forward step.

Today there is much speculation indulged in as to whether Mr. Coolidge will excel more as an administrator than as a statesman, or vice versa. The curious would look into the future to see if he will so shape his course as to make possible his nomination and election as his own successor. The conviction is that in neither of these matters is the President himself greatly concerned. Surely it is still too early to apply the second measuring gauge.

IN THE MONITOR is published today a letter from an English correspondent asking why the United States should not buy the Bahamas as a solution to the problem which has arisen from the rumrunning activities of this little British colony? Fully two-thirds of the trade of these islands is with the United States, urges the correspondent, who adds that, though a British colony, the Bahamas, as a matter of actual fact, thus constitute already practically an American possession. Unfortunately, however, of course the laws of the United States are not recognized there, which means that there is apparently no way in which, under the present code of international law, this rum-smuggling difficulty can be obviated.

The correspondent further brings up the fact for consideration that ages ago southern Florida was probably a West Indian island, with the Bahamas jutting as a big peninsula from Florida, and says that, therefore, geographically no less than commercially, it seems that the Bahamas ought to belong to the United States. He explains further that his sole reason for raising the question at this time is to suggest a way in which this rendezvous of rum smugglers may be removed.

While fully agreeing with the correspondent that this problem is one which is crying for a solution and that his proposals are interesting and worth discussion, this does not mean that the Monitor either endorses his views or believes that they are in the least degree practical. It may be remembered that after the war various anti-British publications urged Great Britain to give up the West Indies to the United States as a payment of the British war debt to America, and that this proposal was received with an acrimonious denial of its desirability or feasibility from the great number of British newspapers. While, therefore, any proposal which is put forward in sincerity as a possible solution of the trying problem of rum smuggling, as it affects the United States today, is worth consideration if for no other reason than that it may open up some channel of practical value, the suggestion that the United States should buy the Bahamas

does not, on the surface at any rate, look like a proposal which would meet with the least likelihood of acceptance in Great Britain.

THE determination of Luther Burbank, the world-famous horticulturist, to turn his entire efforts from now on to securing a worldwide distribution of the seed from many of the new varieties he has produced, must commend itself to many as highly praiseworthy. This task he has set himself in order that permanency may be assured to his

great life work, and in pursuance of it he has discontinued his nursery business and intends to enlarge the cultivation and seed production of his various plants. His friends will be glad to know that he himself considers his retirement from the nursery business a step of progress, because he aims to exercise the same care in seed distribution as in seed cultivation, and considers that in selling, for example, a mulberry seedling to a merchant in Formosa for silkworm culture, he is insuring that his much careful work in years gone by shall bring blessings to all mankind.

It is not given to all to emulate the achievements of Mr. Burbank, but all can learn lesson from his methods of operation. "I am happy in my work," he says, and yet he is willing to give up what most people would think were the most interesting phases of it because he feels the call of world need in another direction. He is essentially an experimenter, but first and foremost he is a lover of his fellows, and for that reason is anxious to capitalize his efforts to the very best possible advantage for the world. He has tasted the results of efforts inspired by a love of the truth for the truth's sake, and is willing to make the necessary sacrifices to insure their permanence. In consequence the fruits, vegetables and flowers which have felt the magic touch of his hand will no longer be confined to his nurseries, but will blossom and bear their products all over the world.

AGAIN that much-contested problem of what constitutes proper reading for boys reasserts its demands

Improving the Standard of Juvenile Fiction

How Many "Reds" and Who Are They?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, having expressed doubt as to the precise accuracy of the American Bar Association's estimate of the number of "reds" in the United States at 1,500,000, has received the following letter from the chairman of the Committee on American Citizenship:

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Mass.

In your issue of Aug. 18 appeared a lengthy review of the work of the American Bar Association's citizenship committee, of which I have the honor to be chairman. In that article, the statistics given in our report to the association relating to the spread of anarchistic and revolutionary sentiments throughout the United States were somewhat severely criticized. I feel that your readers ought to know the character of the sources from which the committee derived its information wherever I could, consulting personally or by letter those who were likely to know how strong this dangerous sentiment is in different communities. Among them are men prominent in business and political life. I quote from one specimen of many messages:

"My statement of radicals in this country now engaged in force to overturn the Government as presently constituted under the Constitution was based on reports from the United States Secret Service and other federal agencies as well as speeches and pamphlets circulated by volunteer patriotic societies all over the Republic. I do not agree with The Christian Science Monitor that an estimate of 1,500,000 of such radicals is excessive, but I do agree with the statement of the Monitor that radicalism is not general among our foreign element. I hope the American Bar Association will persevere in its efforts to expose the menace."

Of course, it is not possible to give accurate statistics but the daily press teems with reports showing the activities of such organizations as the I. W. W., the Communist and other lawless bodies who openly or covertly are seeking to subvert our institutions.

Quite aside from these manifestations, the speeches of such men as Senator-elect Magnus Johnson of Minnesota, not to mention certain other senators of the United States, whose utterances, not alone on the floor of the Senate, but elsewhere, indicate a strange attitude of mind, are sufficient justification for the existence of our committee and the unanimous desire of the American Bar Association indicated by the votes at the San Francisco meeting that it should continue its activities.

We are not governed by any hysteria, but by the solemn belief that every effort should be put forth by the conservative elements of our citizenship to recall to the masses of the people their sacred obligation to maintain the elementary principles of English liberty formulated in the Constitution of the United States.

We hope that The Christian Science Monitor will give us its support and aid us by constructive criticism in our efforts.

Respectfully yours,
R. E. L. SANER, Chairman,
Committee on American Citizenship, American Bar
Association,
Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 25.

The Monitor is glad to have this opportunity to make clear the attitude of Chairman Saner, and in another column are set forth the views of other members of his committee. It would, however, be more shocking to contemplate the existence of 1,500,000 "reds" in the United States if these gentlemen did not make it appear that their definition of "red" is so widely inclusive that it comprehends many to whom, to the normal mind, the epithet of revolutionist does not apply. Mr. Saner's letter, by implication, thus classes the followers of Mr. Magnus Johnson, recently elected to the Senate by an overwhelming majority of the voters of Minnesota. In 1896 all the members of one of the great parties were denounced by their opponents as "anarchists." In an interview with one of Mr. Saner's associates the proposition is advanced that anyone who urges a change in the Constitution depriving the United States Supreme Court of its right to annul acts of Congress is a "red." Yet in the British Government there exists no such right of court review, and that Government is not yet classed as Bolshevik. If the proposition is to be upheld that anyone who would by orderly political methods endeavor to change the Constitution is a "red," it is probable that there are as many of that type as the Bar Association charges. Indeed, the clamor in the newspapers sometimes suggests that 1,500,000 at least are trying to break down the Eighteenth Amendment to that instrument by systematic and defiant violation. Some of these are members of Mr. Saner's association.

It is, however, unwise to exaggerate in matters of this kind. That newspapers extend and intensify epidemics by exaggerating their proportions, and not infrequently create crime waves by talking continually of them, is matter of established record. There could be no greater encouragement to the handful of criminal and violent "reds" operating in the United States than to be informed that they really constitute a menacing army reaching into the millions. A letter which recently reached the Monitor—written on a pale pink paper, which probably indicates the writer's degree of redness—offers these reflections:

As a lifelong radical, I am astonished at how many comrades certain agencies prove we have, and how few we ourselves can find. I have on several occasions read with interest that there are 1,500,000 of us, most of us in a deep-laid plot to overthrow the Government. With still more interest, being a publisher, I find that there are 400 red newspapers read eagerly and regularly by 5,000,000 persons, showing that we number greatly in excess of the paltry million and a half first admitted.

Now the strange thing about all of this is how densely ignorant we radicals are of our own strength, and of the wickedness of our intentions. I confess that I am actually appalled when I consider how fruitful our propaganda has been, and also how well we have hidden our extraordinary strength from ourselves.

Mr. Saner and his committee may be right. The Monitor has no desire to be dogmatic. But it is worth considering whether to urge changes in constitutional government by the constitutional method of the ballot is revolutionary. And it should further occur to lawyers, accustomed to the rules of evidence, that the best estimators of the numbers of "reds" in the country are not detectives, or secretaries of societies whose jobs depend on making the menace seem a grave one.

Motion Pictures and the Future Historian

THE historian of the coming generation, who can approach his task with a sensible appreciation of the tools at his command, writes O. R. Geyer in Our World, can compose such a political document as will serve mightily against the prejudice, hate and suspicion which have hampered for so many centuries the efforts of idealists striving for a new spirit of internationalism and brotherly love. With the aid of the motion picture camera and the technical experts of the screen, this master historian will have at his call an audience of hundreds of millions of eager human beings reaching into the farthest corners of the earth and into every civilized